

## Kazakhstan riots cause deaths

MOSCOW (R) — Armed youths went on the rampage in the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan, causing an unspecified number of deaths, TASS news agency said Monday. TASS, reporting the latest outbreak of violence in the country's outlying regions, said the youths tried to seize a police station, public transport and other key points at the weekend in the city of Naryn, east of the Caspian Sea. It suggested that the violence was still going on. The rioting was the fifth outbreak of violence in the past year in the Soviet Union's volatile southern republics. It followed 10 days of violence in neighbouring Uzbekistan this month in which at least 97 people died. Witnesses said Uzbek hunters hunted minority Meskhetian Turks, burning homes, raping women and mutilating corpses (see page 8). Besides the violence in Uzbekistan, more than 90 people have died in clashes in Armenia and Azerbaijan since early 1988 over the disputed territory of Nagorno-Karabakh. In Georgia, 20 people died when troops used gas and shot to disperse nationalist demonstrators in the capital, Tbilisi. Disturbances have also been reported in the Central Asian Republic of Turkmenia.

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## Five-day Al Al Bait conference opens King calls for efforts to heal Muslim rifts

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday opened a five-day conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization Research (Al Al Bait foundation) with a call on Muslim scholars and researchers to heal rift among Muslim nations and to restore unity within Muslim ranks.

"You are the elite of Muslim scholars meeting today in your seventh conference to debate issues of concern to the Muslim Nation, and you alone can serve as deacons, guiding the nation to unity and saving it from loss," King Hussein said in an address to the delegates, who represent Arab and Islamic states at the conference.

King Hussein said the conference serves as an appropriate forum for Muslim scholars to discuss Islamic issues and problems of concern to the Islamic World.

King Hussein urged the scholars to follow a middle way or centrism in Islam as called for in the Holy Koran and which provides the most appropriate sound course to follow in handling questions related to religion, science, economy and life.

He said centrism means tolerance, moderation and avoiding extremism and fanaticism, and all these are characteristics of the true image of Islam.

King Hussein said the task of scholars and researchers was tremendous and heavy and the Amman conference provides another opportunity for them to look into new methods to tackle outstanding issues in Islamic life.

He noted that Muslims often hear and listen to Islamic teachings through the media, and from preachers at mosques, but they seldom abide by the teachings.

It is the scholars' mission to reach into the hearts of worship-

pers and ordinary people, and guide them to the facts and their struggle through life, the King said.

King Hussein made four suggestions, including a call on Muslims to desist from slandering one another in private and public and on scholars to lead the way in their writings and set good examples in their writings and other cultural and religious works.

King Hussein said that preachers and teachers should be careful to apply in practice what they preach and to set a good example for people through their behaviour. He said preachers should be learned people with wide scopes of knowledge and that they should be well-informed about problems of concern to their audience in terms of religion and the facts of life.

The King noted that Arab and Islamic countries were confronting very serious events and chal-



His Majesty King Hussein Monday opens a conference of the Al Al Bait Foundation (photo by Yousef Al Allan)

lenges which warrant vigilance, awareness and preparedness intellectually, materially and psychologically.

He said that fending off injustice and aggression can be achieved only through acquiring means of development, cooperation, unity of ranks and true adherence to religious teaching.

At the outset of the session, Al Al Bait President Nassereddin Al Assad outlined the development

and the work of the academy, which was established in 1981 as a forum for Muslim scholars and those concerned with Muslim studies.

Assad gave details of the academy's long, short and medium term plans and programmes, which entail issuing publications dealing with education, Shura, treatment of non-Islamic nationals, "management" and finance in Islam and others. He said that 95 Muslim scholars were

involved in research.

The five-day meeting will review reports on the academy's activities and achievements in 1987 and 1988, plans for the coming stage, and projects underway.

The opening session was attended by Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, senior officials, university professors, heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in Amman and other dignitaries.

## Sharif Zaid, tribal leaders discuss election

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian government is currently reconsidering the parliamentary election law and the Ministry of Interior is conducting serious studies on the issue, Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker said Monday.

During a meeting with a delegation representing the leaders and tribes of Bani Hassan, the prime minister underlined the need to directly hear the views of everybody so as to decide what is best for all. He stressed that "meetings with the citizens is dictated by the feeling of responsibility and the fact that we are one coherent family functioning under the guidance of His Majes-

ty King Hussein for the best of Jordan and the Arab Nation."

The prime minister welcomed the delegation and listened to their demands which centred on means to participate in the parliamentary election process. The delegation members thanked the prime minister for his responsible and clear positions toward the issues they raised and emphasised their backing for the Hashemite leadership.

Present at the meeting were Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Salem Masa'deh and Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Ibrahim Izzeddin.

## Jordan welcomes Egypt, Libya to APU

ABU DHABI (Agencies) — Jordan Monday welcomed Egypt's return to the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) and congratulated Libya for joining the APU.

Addressing the fifth APU conference which opened here Monday, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Lawzi also said the Arabs support Iraq's rights to its territories and water, express pride in its victories and sacrifices, and unanimously agree on the need to consolidate peace between Iraq and Iran.

Lawzi conveyed the greetings of His Majesty King Hussein to UAE President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan. Jordan firmly abides by the principles of the Great Arab Revolt which calls for Arab unity, freedom and independence, he said.

Lawzi also reviewed developments in the Middle East since the beginning of the intifada and referred to Jordan's severance of legal and administrative ties with the West Bank, the Palestine Liberation Organisation's peace thrust, the Amman summit conference, and the creation of the Arab Cooperation Council and the Arab Maghreb Union and the Casablanca summit conference.

Turning to the situation in Lebanon, Lawzi noted that the country's disintegration "is a bad omen that jeopardises the future of several Arab countries." He called on the Lebanese and Arabs to shoulder their responsibilities, and wished the tripartite Arab

committee on Lebanon success. Lawzi called on the APU members to adopt unified positions and hoped that all the Arab countries will be represented one day in the APU.

Other Arab parliamentarians also appealed to legislators around the world to condemn Israeli actions against Palestinians in the occupied territories.

The Palestine National Council is participating in the meeting. "Superpowers have condemned human rights violations in certain parts of the world but maintain silence over the violations against Palestinians," said UAE Parliament Speaker Hilal Ahmad Lootah, the APU president, in an opening address.

"Was that violation prohibited and this allowed? Can we deal with double standards on the issue of human rights?" he said. Lootah hailed the league's reinstatement of Egypt at last month's summit in Casablanca after a 10-year suspension.

He said the summit "crystallised a new era in the Arab relations and the best means for strengthening Arab solidarity."

A preparatory APU council meeting Sunday voted by acclamation to restore Egypt's membership in the union.

The council Sunday also accepted the membership of Libya's People's Public Congress as a parliamentary body, despite opposition from the Lebanese delegation.

## Arab-African meeting urges peace conference

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Arab and African officials opened a three-day meeting in Kuwait Monday with calls for stronger sanctions against South Africa and the convening of an international Middle East peace conference.

The officials, from 23 countries, were attending the 10th meeting of the Standing Commission for Afro-Arab Cooperation. "We must stand with strength to face the collusion of the racist forces which seek to shake the stability of the two regions' peoples," Ide Oumarou, secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), said in an opening statement.

"The racist regime in Pretoria" and "the Zionist regime in Tel Aviv," Oumarou said South Africa had to end racial discrimination and its aggressive policy of disrupting the stability of neighbouring countries.

"We must continue the campaign of political and diplomatic isolation and impose compulsory economic sanctions to force this regime to look at the future," he added.

He said Israel "must accept the convening of an international conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all concerned parties on an equal footing, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the

Palestinian people."

More than 30 African states cut relations with Israel after the 1973 war but some have re-established ties.

Arab League Assistant Secretary-General Adnan Omran said Arab states had provided around \$10 billion in aid to Africa in the last decade. Arab diplomats said similar levels were unlikely to continue due to falling oil revenues.

Arab diplomats said Morocco was boycotting the meeting because of the admission of the Polisario front to the OAU. Polisario guerrillas have been fighting Morocco for the independence of the Western Sahara.

Addressing the conference, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, emir of Kuwait, called for more cooperation between Arab and African states and urged the rich countries of the northern hemisphere to help develop the poorer nations of the south.

"We have ahead of us a long way of cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and information spheres," he said.

The committee oversees bolstering cooperation between the 22-member Arab League and the 50-member OAU. Several countries are members of both blocs.

"What we need is an innovative effort for meeting our local requirements as well as the aspirations of the posterity in a better future," Sheikh Jaber said.

## Israel links poll plan to Arab moves

TEL AVIV (R) — A senior aide to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Monday Israel would link progress towards Palestinian self-rule to Arab concessions on three other issues.

Yossi Ben-Aharon said Israel would demand progress on reviving the Israeli-Egyptian Camp David accords, ending the other Arab countries' state of war with the Zionist state and rebuying Palestinian refugees.

"We are trying to emphasise that this time we will advance only if there is progress on all these four levels (of Israel's plan)," Ben-Aharon, director-general of the prime minister's office, told foreign reporters. "I don't want to define the connection between the four points in any way that may seem conditional... but there has to be a connection, a linkage."

Israel would demand clear public acceptance from Arab states and leading Palestinians before going ahead with proposed elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, he said.

"The reaction we've had until now is not very encouraging," he said.

Regarded as a hardline adviser in Shamir's inner circle, Ben-Aharon said there was no need for Israel to spell out now the kind of linkage it would impose since, he contended, "the ball is totally in the court of the Arab side."

## Shamir vows 'iron fist' after settler's death Medics protest Israeli attack on ambulance

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Doctors and health workers in Nablus in the occupied West Bank staged a demonstration with a convoy of ambulances protesting against Israeli troops who opened fire on a Palestinian ambulance Sunday, wounding the driver.

Dr. Imad Sader said driver Awni Sawalheh, 31, suffered severe gunshot wounds in the abdomen. The ambulance was carrying casualties from a clash between protesters and troops.

An army spokesman confirmed that soldiers opened fire because the ambulance was driving "wildly" after the clash and refused orders to stop. The spokesman said soldiers shot at the wheels.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir meanwhile vowed that Israel would tackle Palestinian violence with an "iron fist" after a Jewish settler was stabbed to death in the West Bank.

Dozens of settlers from Ariel demonstrated outside Shamir's office demanding tougher army action after Friedrich Steven Rosenfeld was knifed while hiking near a neighbouring Arab village. His gun was taken.

Waving Israeli flags, they marched to parliament chanting "Jewish blood is not in vain" and scuffled with guards who denied them entrance.

Shamir blamed Palestinians for the slaying and said punishment would be swift and harsh.

"Israel's security forces will uproot this violence with an iron fist," he said. Chaim Malka, a West Bank police commander, said police suspected Arabs in the slaying. But he said all possibilities would

be investigated.

Also Monday, the military command extended the closure of West Bank schools for another month despite pleas from the United States and human rights groups to reopen the schools.

The 1,194 schools, including 145 kindergartens, have been closed for all but a few weeks since Feb. 3, 1988, keeping 320,000 pupils out of classrooms. In the occupied Gaza Strip, six Palestinians were wounded in clashes in the Bureij and Nusseirat refugee camps, including a 65-year-old man struck in the knee, doctors said.

Rosenfeld's body was found with a knife stuck in the back at about 9 a.m. Sunday by Palestinian shepherds on a deserted hilltop between two villages of Salfit and Burkin about five kilometres from the main highway, said Avi Shalom, head of security in Ariel settlement.

Rosenfeld had been missing since Friday night. Shalom said Rosenfeld had apparently walked to the barren area from Ariel. He said the body was not found in a car, as initially reported by Israeli media.

It seems as though the assailants surprised him and hit him on the head," Shalom told the AP. Rosenfeld's empty pistol holster, map, binoculars and two spent cartridges were found near the body, Shalom said.

The Maariv daily said it appeared the settler had been taken by surprise and fired in the direction of the assailants.

Israeli troops sealed off the village of Salfit as jeeps and helicopters scoured the area for the assailants, witnesses said.

The army said it placed several Arab villages under curfew. Army radio said this was partly to stop Jewish vigilantes rampaging to "avenge" the killing.

The Ariel local council sparked controversy last month by ordering 400 Arab labourers who work at the hilltop settlement to wear special identity tags bearing the words "foreign worker." The plan was later amended after protests.

An assailant earlier opened fire from a passing car near Israeli army headquarters in the Gaza Strip, wounding an Israeli army captain. An Arab newsworker was killed in the incident, a rare use of firearms against the occupying Israelis.

There were conflicting accounts of the shooting. The army said the newsworker was killed by the assailant while a Palestinian source said he was hit by fire from the wounded captain. The officer denied opening fire.

The Israeli authorities Sunday outlawed three principal Muslim fundamentalist organisations in the occupied territories making membership in them punishable by a prison sentence of up to 10 years, a cabinet communiqué said.

In Nablus, troops shot and killed two Palestinian teenagers, reports said.

Eighteen Palestinians were also wounded in unrest which erupted Sunday in seven areas in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, according to reporters.

Hours later, Israeli soldiers dispersing a rock-throwing protest shot in the head and killed 19-year-old Mahdi Jamus, reports said.

## START talks get a 'good start'

GENEVA (Agencies) — U.S.-Soviet talks aimed at halving their strategic nuclear arsenals resumed Monday after a seven-month break with a meeting of the two sides' new chief negotiators.

The talks, aimed at forging a Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) and interrupted to allow President George Bush to carry out a defence review after taking office in January, seek a 50 per cent cut in strategic nuclear arms with ranges of 5,500 kilometres and above.

The talks began with a first meeting between Richard Burt, the new chief U.S. negotiator, and his Soviet counterpart, Yuri Nazarkin, that lasted more an hour and 20 minutes. Burt, a former journalist and West German ambassador, played a major role in strategic arms negotiations under former President Ronald Reagan.

Nazarkin, a chemical weapons expert, led the Soviet delegation at the 40-nation Geneva conference on disarmament until being appointed to replace Alexei Obukhov. After the meeting, Burt said he had conveyed Bush's "overall approach to arms control." He described Nazarkin as "technically capable" and "a low-key problem solver."

"I hope we will make some progress," Burt said. Nazarkin described their first meeting as "a good start." Asked whether he would present fresh proposals, he replied: "In due course."

Along with the START talks, negotiators will resume parallel talks on space and defence issues. Detailed negotiations are due to begin Wednesday with a full meeting of both delegations at the

Soviet mission.

The session is expected to last six weeks. It comes against the backdrop of recent progress and superpower initiatives in talks on conventional disarmament in Europe.

A new element springing from the Bush review is a draft U.S. proposal for on-site trial inspections to monitor some cuts of long-range ballistic missiles already written into the draft treaty, Washington officials said. A Defence Department official said Bush wants to take advantage of glasnost, or openness, in the Soviet Union.

But neither side has hinted at movement on three other disputes: U.S. plans for space-based missiles defenses, sea-launched cruise missiles and mobile land-based missiles.

The Soviets say the U.S. strategic defence initiative, known as "Star Wars," would violate a 1972 superpower treaty. But Burt says a start treaty must "fully protect our options for developing and deploying" Star Wars.

Standoffs also have developed over Moscow's demand for including sea-based cruise missiles under the treaty and Washington's call for a ban on mobile missiles.

Previous session already have hammered out a draft treaty to cut each side's long-range, or strategic, nuclear forces by 30 to 50 per cent.

START is intended to cover nuclear weapons with which the superpowers can strike each other, including sea- and land-based ballistic missiles and heavy bombers that are considered most dangerous.

## Peking defers key congress

PEKING (Agencies) — Authorities have postponed indefinitely a legislative session scheduled to discuss reforms that had been demanded by student demonstrators, deepening the mystery surrounding China's leadership.

Wan Li, the chairman of the National People's Congress, had scheduled a congress session beginning Tuesday "to discuss issues of people's common concern and prompt the government to improve its work."

But a spokesman at the congress's press office said the session was postponed because Peking had not yet returned completely to normal. No new date was set, he said.

The legislature may be waiting until the Communist Party holds an expected Central Committee meeting to formally oust General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, who reportedly already has been stripped of power. Qiao Shi, the party official responsible for security, has emerged as a likely successor.

Several thousand student protesters had planned to stay in central Peking's Tiananmen Square, fronting the Great Hall of the People where the congress meets, until the session began. But they were routed out June 3-4 when troops with tanks and machine guns shot their way through huge crowds protecting the students and rolled into the square.

Chinese state radio carried calls Monday to intensify Marxist teaching as hardline Premier Li Peng told the nation: "The counter-revolutionary rebellion is basically over."

Peking Radio led its main

evening news bulletin with a ringing call from a law professor to restore ideological purity after the "recent chaos in Peking."

Thousands of troops pulled out of central Peking during the day but martial law remained in force. Big queues formed outside Western embassies after China further tightened exit visa rules for its citizens.

State radio, quoting a report in the intellectuals' newspaper, Guangming Daily, said the law professor blamed the turmoil on "a few people with ulterior motives using the slogan of democracy... to overthrow the Communist Party and subvert the socialist system."

The two men who helped force Zhao from power, Li and Shi, appeared side by side on Monday at a meeting in the Peking leadership compound with relatives of three soldiers who died when troops moved against the protesters.

The authorities say more than 100 soldiers and a similar number of civilians were killed. Witnesses and diplomats believe many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of citizens died.

Li, who signalled the start of the crackdown on May 20 by declaring martial law in the capital, said at the meeting: "The counter-revolutionary rebellion is basically over. Now the situation is developing in a positive way."

Li paid tribute to the troops he sent in. "Our soldiers showed great restraint... our party, government and soldiers showed restraint. You can't find such a country elsewhere in the world."



# 62 detained in Sudan coup plot

KHARTOUM (Agencies) — Sudan has arrested 14 army officers and 48 civilians in connection with a plot to topple the government and bring former President Jaafar Numeiri back to power, independent Khartoum newspapers said Monday.

The newspapers said the coup plot had been scheduled to be carried out around noon Monday when Prime Minister Sa'ed al Mahdi delivered a major policy speech in parliament.

They quoted military and security sources as saying tanks and armoured vehicles from a major army barracks on the capital's outskirts had been due to ring parliament and the armed forces headquarters in central Khartoum.

Mahdi, cabinet ministers, parliamentary deputies and members of the armed forces' general command were to have been seized. The newspapers said the 14 army officers detained in connection with the coup plot included six brigadiers, two colonels, one lieutenant-colonel and five majors. One newspaper, Al Khartoum, named nine of them.

Chief of staff General Mahdi Babo Nimr told the daily Al Ushu that the 60,000-strong armed

forces would continue to safeguard democratic rule in Sudan and the country's unity.

News of the coup plot, first published in a military communication broadcast on state radio Sunday night, came six months after authorities said they had foiled a coup attempt by ex-army officers and civilians who served under Numeiri.

The former leader has lived in Egypt since being ousted in a 1985 military coup. He told the Khartoum newspaper Al Watan in an interview with its editor published Saturday that he would return to power in two to four weeks.

The fourth part of the interview was published Monday in Al Watan, which also carried a front page story saying that its editor Sidahmad Khalifa was arrested by security authorities on Sunday under emergency laws.

An emergency cabinet meeting was due to be held Monday to review reports by security authorities on the latest coup plot.

Police increased the number of their stop-and-search checkpoints in Khartoum during the night and in the early morning. They asked motorists and passengers to produce identity cards and searched

their cars.

In remarks published Monday, Mahdi renewed charges that Egypt was conspiring with Numeiri against Sudan. Last month, the prime minister accused Cairo of using Numeiri to undermine his rule.

Arab diplomats in Khartoum have said the government had told Cairo of its dismay at Numeiri's increasing political activity and that he was being allowed to give interviews to the media.

Egypt has rejected several requests from Khartoum to extradite Numeiri to stand trial in Sudan on charges carrying the death penalty. Cairo has argued that he qualified for political asylum under the provisions of its constitution.

Numeiri, according to recent press reports in Khartoum, called for the government's overthrow in cassette tapes smuggled into Sudan last month to mark the 20th anniversary of the military coup that brought him to power in 1969.

After 16 years as president, Numeiri was overthrown by the military on April 26, 1985, following wide-spread civilian disobedience campaign. He was on

his way home from the United States when he found himself stranded in Cairo.

He was granted political asylum in Egypt on condition he refrains from political activities.

In a rare interview with the AP at his Cairo residence early this month, Numeiri called on the Sudanese people to overthrow Mahdi's government which he described as a "government of thieves" to pave the way for his return.

He said he had sent tapes and printed speeches to Sudan last month, accusing Mahdi of being the cause of all of the country's problems.

"Those who were deceived (by Mahdi) now call for (the return of) the regime of Jaafar Numeiri... I have received numerous letters and people, all asking me to save Sudan after it has fallen in a deep abyss as they put it," Numeiri said.

Numeiri said the Egyptian government has expressed displeasure at the handful of interviews he has given in the last few months, "but the pressure on me from the Sudanese people does not allow me to keep my word to the Egyptian government."

"All the difference sections of the Sudanese people have called me and asked me to return," Numeiri claimed. "I told them if you want me to return, you have to fight from within and overthrow this regime... and when you have your hands on the power, I will be ready."

Mahdi came to power one year after Numeiri's ouster following parliamentary elections but his weak coalitions have failed since to make substantial progress in improving Sudan's ailing economy or ending the civil war in the south.

## Numeiri denies report

In Cairo, Numeiri Monday denied that his supporters in Khartoum had been planning a coup. Numeiri charged from his exile home in Cairo that the story of the alleged conspiracy was invented to divert the Sudanese people's attention from their problems.

Speaking Monday in a telephone interview from the suburban villa where he has lived as a political exile since his overthrow, Numeiri scoffed at the reports.



Sa'ed al Mahdi

"This is a poor plan by the government, which is trying to divert the masses from their suffering," he said. "The government is trying to increase prices again, and they want to divert the people's attention."

Numeiri said he has been told that Sudan's Interior Ministry, in charge of police, has been compiling for weeks lists of his supporters, intending to arrest them on charges of trying to overthrow the government.

"They are always arresting people I knew," the former president said. "Six months ago, they arrested a southern man who used to help my former chef. They also detained a former butler, and five or six distant relatives of mine."

# Fight aboard led to Afghan crash — Iran

NICOSIA (Agencies) — The crash-landing of an Afghan airliner in eastern Iran in which six people were killed was caused by a fight between the crew and security guards, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Monday.

The Agency and Tehran Radio, both monitored in Nicosia, made no mention of a hijacking, which earlier Iranian and Afghan reports had blamed for Sunday's crash in desert terrain southeast of Zabol, close to the Afghan border.

IRNA said that Deputy Prime Minister Ali Reza Moayyeri, sent by Premier Hussein Musavi to Zabol Sunday to investigate the incident, had found that the fight aboard the twin-engine Antonov AN-26 led to the crash.

He did not elaborate, but said that investigators had determined "the full details." IRNA reported in a dispatch from Zabol, 1,130 kilometres southeast of Tehran.

The radio quoted the governor of Zabol district as saying that, according to accounts given by passengers, the plane had "headed for Iranian territory as a result of the clash on board." It did not elaborate.

The Ariana Afghan Airways plane was flying from Kabul, the Afghan capital, to the provincial city of Zaranj in the southwest, across the border from Zabol, with 38 passengers and crew aboard when it ran into trouble.

Moayyeri said four people — earlier reported to be a woman and three men — died in the crash-landing.

Two of the 34 injured dragged from the wreckage died later in Zabol's Imam Khomeini hospital, he said. One was identified as a 70-year-old man.

IRNA listed the pilot, Mir Weis Haji, 50, and the copilot, Khayr Mohammad Sadr Khalil, 26, among the injured. IRNA Sunday named the pilot as Mirvis Pakia.

The agency said a team from Iran's civil aviation organisation

submitted a report on the incident to Moayyeri Monday morning.

In Kabul, Foreign Ministry spokesman Mohammad Nabi Amani said earlier Monday that the Antonov had been hijacked and that 12 people aboard the airliner were being held hostage.

He did not say where his information came from, but said the hijacker's identities were not known.

He also charged that Afghan diplomats "have not been allowed to go near the site of the hijacking."

But IRNA said that an Afghan delegation left for Zabol Monday to investigate the incident and to arrange for transporting the casualties and dead back to Afghanistan.

Afghanistan and Iran do not have diplomatic relations, but maintain embassies in each others' capitals.

Amani said it was unclear who the "hijackers" were or what they wanted but they could have been rebels trying to free prisoners.

"We have heard there was an exchange of fire on board and that some people were wounded," Amani said. He said it was the first known hijacking in Afghanistan.

"In countries all over the world, it often happens, that opposition groups change their fighting tactics," Amani said.

Maybe they did it to get our government to release some Mujahedeen prisoners. It's a kind of pressure," he said.

Afghan rebels known as Mujahedeen have fought Afghan and Soviet troops in Afghanistan for the past 10 years.

Amani said the government thought the hijackers might be Iran-based Mujahedeen but this, he added, was not confirmed.

He said the Afghan government had released 16,000 political or Mujahedeen prisoners since Jan. 15, 1987, and fewer than 1,000 remained in Afghan jails.

# Khamenei restates anti-U.S. position

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran's new leader, President Ali Khamenei, said Sunday that Iran's policy of hostility towards the United States must continue, state-run Tehran Radio reported.

Speaking on a broadcast monitored in Nicosia, Khamenei said that Iran had won respect for standing up to the United States, "that global bully and ruffian," which must be preserved.

He said that anti-Americanism was a legacy of the late Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini that should be honoured.

Khamenei mocked the close ties between the United States and the late Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, whose regime was toppled by Khomeini's revolution in 1979.

"America... used to regard the head of this country as under its own flag, and used to treat him as its own property."

"But the powerful arm of the architect of the revolution and father of the Islamic republic, transformed this country into a nation, which inflicted the biggest

and heaviest threats against those same bully, ruffian countries of the world."

He added: "This is the same country, but it has turned around 180 degrees."

Relations between Iran and the United States were severed in November 1979 when militants seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran and took 52 Americans hostage. The United States froze several billion dollars in Iranian assets in retaliation.

Khamenei was chosen as Iran's new leader by the 83-member Assembly of Experts June 4, the day after Khomeini died.

Backed mainly by the powerful merchant class, or bazaaris, Khamenei is considered a moderate leader in the Iranian hierarchy, which is split into pragmatic and radical factions.

He is believed to be aligned with the influential Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, who is the only declared candidate for presidential elections due to be held Aug. 18.

Khamenei, who has served as Iran's head of state since 1981, is



Ali Khamenei

barred by the constitution from contesting a third four-year term.

While the moderates favour liberalising the tightly controlled economy and improving relations with the West, the radicals under hardline Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, are opposed to such policies.

Iran is likely to gradually moderate its extremist stance if the Khamenei-Rafsanjani team can face down the radicals, analysts believe.

But they will have to move slowly to avoid triggering a radical backlash and echo Khomeini's anti-Western policies until their own political base is consolidated, the analysts say.

# Iran brings polls forward

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran's presidential election will be held July 28, three weeks earlier than planned, and the new president will start his four-year term before the official October date, Iran's Interior Ministry announced Monday.

The official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Nicosia, said the announcement gave no reason for advancing the election from the scheduled date of Aug. 18.

But the move appeared to be aimed at speeding up the transition of power following the June 3 death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and consolidating control under his successor, President Ali Khamenei, and his likely successor as head of state, Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani.

The Interior Ministry said that a national referendum on major constitutional amendments, which had also been scheduled for Aug. 18, would be held July 28 as well.

Earlier Monday, Tehran's radical Jomhuri Islamic daily quoted an informed source as saying that the election was moved forward because Khamenei had been elected as Iran's supreme leader by the 83-member Assembly of Experts,

formed in 1979 to ensure a smooth succession when Khomeini died.

"Because of the selection of Ayatollah Khamenei as leader... and the need for the election of a president as soon as possible, the officials in charge of the election proposed the date be brought forward," the paper said.

It added that the Interior Ministry was working to speed up legal preparations and coordinate plans with Iranian authorities, including the 12-member Council of Guardians, which supervises the presidential election.

Jomhuri Islami also said the new president would begin his term "a little sooner than the scheduled date."

Khamenei's second term officially ends Oct. 5. He is forbidden under the 1979 constitution from running for a third term. Rafsanjani, Khamenei's political ally in the so-called "pragmatist camp," is the only declared candidate so far.

The Iranian media has in recent days taken his election as a foregone conclusion.

Rafsanjani, who is also acting commander-in-chief of Iran's armed forces, have been endorsed by Khamenei and several influential factions.

Analysts have predicted that Khamenei, 49, and Rafsanjani, 55, face challenges from radical rivals such as Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi and possibly Khomeini's son, Ahmad, 43, who has shown increased political ambitions in recent months.

As Khamenei and Rafsanjani appeared to be tightening their grip on power, IRNA reported that Tehran's newspapers "have also predicted a harmonious partnership" between the two leaders "who have worked closely since the Islamic revolution" in 1979.

With Khamenei as leader and Rafsanjani as president, "there is a very high probability the country will soon... adopt such a politico-economic strategy as to suit the second decade of the Islamic revolution," the Kayhan International daily said in an editorial Saturday.

The English-language newspaper earlier predicted that Khamenei and Rafsanjani would try to solve internal problems, including the economy and the slow pace in post-war reconstruction.

The daily said it also expected to see a foreign policy based on "peace, security, and stability..." The newspaper did not elaborate.

# Qadhafi: Peking policy prompted revolt

ROME (AP) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi said the Chinese government prompted recent pro-democracy demonstrations through its political and economic policies, the official Libyan news agency JANA reported Sunday.

The Libyan leader also criticised students who led the demonstrations, saying they should have created a Libyan-style political system instead of "setting up disorganised pickets and chaos," JANA reported.

"It is socialism which saved China from ruin and death," Qadhafi told Japanese Television, according to JANA.

"But it is opening on the West led to tendencies thinking of imitating the wealthy Western society... the opening on imperialism and consumer markets led the people to run toward vile and unnecessary consumer goods."

Qadhafi added that if China established a Libyan-style social-

ist system, with "people's congresses," then "the people would not have resorted to violence to express their demands," JANA reported.

He did not mention the hundreds of deaths caused by the Chinese army's crushing of the protest.

Qadhafi also used the interview to continue his overtures to the U.S. administration of President George Bush.

"I believe that the new American administration is wise and (has) learned from past lessons," he said, according to JANA. "I believe Bush is a non-hostile political personality..."

Qadhafi was quoted as saying he hoped to have "balanced relations between the Soviet Union and between America."

However, he indicated that he would maintain his stance that the Gulf of Sidra was Libyan territory.

The United States recognises



Muammar Qadhafi

Libya's territorial water limit at 12 miles into the Gulf. Libyan and U.S. forces clashed over the gulf in March 1986 when U.S. carriers conducted exercises in part of the gulf that Libya considers its own.

Relations between the United States and Libya were tense under the administration of former U.S. President Ronald Reagan. U.S. forces bombed Libya in May 1986 after Washington charged that Qadhafi sponsored "terrorism."

# PLO official urges Syria to free more Palestinian detainees

ABU DHABI (Agencies) — A senior Palestinian official has welcomed Syria's decision to free 140 Palestinian prisoners but called for all those still detained to be released.

"The release of a number of Palestinian prisoners this week is a good gesture by the Syrians and we expect them to free the remaining prisoners," Salim Al Zaanoun, deputy speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC) told Reuters in an interview.

He declined to say how many Palestinians were still in Syrian prisons but said the release signified an improvement in relations between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Syria this week freed 145 Palestinians affiliated to the mainstream Fateh movement of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, who was expelled from Damascus

in 1983. The Palestinians, from the refugee camp of Al Yarmouk in Syria, were arrested that year for backing Arafat.

Arafat and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, who supports hardline Palestinian groups opposed to the PLO leader's peace strategy, held a reconciliation meeting during an emergency Arab summit in Casablanca last month.

"We expect Syria to inform us soon of a date for the visit of a Palestinian delegation to Damascus to discuss normalisation of relations after we have waited more than once," said Zaanoun, in Abu Dhabi for an Arab parliamentary conference.

But he said there were no plans at present for Arafat to visit Syria.

Sources quoted by the Associated Press said 40 men of Leba-

non's Tawheed were also released.

Syrian officials made no comment on the release.

The Syrians have held some 2,000 Palestinians and members of the Tawheed since 1983. Tawheed is based in Tripoli and long been allied with Arafat.

Among the Palestinians held was Arafat's representative in Damascus, Mohammad Amali. It was not known whether he was among those freed.

The Tawheed fighters were apparently seized when dissident Palestinian factions drove Arafat out of Tripoli, his last stronghold in Lebanon after the 1982 Israeli invasion, in a bloody mutiny.

It was not known where the released Palestinians went from Tripoli. But it was likely they would move on to Tunis, or possibly PLO bases in North Yemen.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Khomeini's books, poems to be published

NICOSIA (AP) — A collection of mystical poems is among works by the late Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini that will soon be published, the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Sunday. The agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted Hojatoleslam Mohammad Ali Ansari, a member of Khomeini's office staff, as saying about 300 works to be published are in the revolutionary patriarch's own handwriting. Khomeini died June 3 of a heart attack suffered after he underwent intestinal surgery for a cancerous condition. The stern spiritual leader wrote many treatises on religion but Iranians got a glimpse of a different side to his character last month when one of his romantic, mystical poems was read on state-run television. Ansari said that not even Khomeini's close family members and associates recognised all the "mystical, spiritual, and lofty ethical aspects of Imam Khomeini's dynamic personality," IRNA reported.

### Spanish attache falls to death in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — The Spanish commercial attache to Egypt died Saturday when he accidentally fell from a hotel balcony in Alexandria, Spanish Ambassador Carlos Fernandez-Longoria said. He said the attache, Jesus Guglielmi, was staying in the Mediterranean city to attend a Spanish festival there when he fell from the fourth floor Saturday evening and died instantly.

### APU rebuffs Eritreans

ABU DHABI (R) — Arab parliamentarians have rejected applications by two Eritrean rebel groups to join their Damascus-based union. The chairman of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU), Salah Bali of Tunisia, said at a meeting in Abu Dhabi that allowing either group to join could harm their drive for independence from Ethiopia. "While we reaffirm support for the Eritrean struggle for self-determination, we urge our brothers in Eritrea to unify their ranks and remove the obstacles which blocked their quest," he said. Delegates said the requests to join parliamentarians from 15 Arab states in the APU were made by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) and the Eritrean National Council (ENC). EPLF representatives in Abu Dhabi, Ahmed al-Haj Ali, said that they had hoped that APU membership would aid their cause. He said the ENC had offices abroad but no presence in Eritrea. The EPLF is the largest Eritrean rebel group fighting for the independence of the Red Sea province from Addis Ababa.

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77111-19

PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koran
15:40	Programme review
15:45	Children programmes
17:05	Educational programme
17:30	Religious programme
18:00	News summary in Arabic
18:05	Programme on world news
19:10	Agricultural programme
19:45	Programme review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:30	Programme review
21:40	Arabic film
22:00	News summary in Arabic
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	A French documentary
19:00	News in French
19:30	Documentary
19:45	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Hit Squad
21:10	Forever Green
21:30	News in English
22:20	Hunter

## PRAYER TIMES

03:50	Fajr
05:25	(Sunrise) Duha
12:57	Dhuhr
16:17	'Asr
19:00	Maghreb
21:24	Isha

## CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church, Sweidh	Tel. 810740
Assemblies of God Church, Tel.	637285
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590.	Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440.
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	Terraviva Church Tel. 623366
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541.	Anglican Church Tel. 623583, Tel. 628543.
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 771331.	Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261.
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751.	Armenian International Church, Tel. 683326.
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811293.	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821264

## WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair and winds will be northwesterly moderate becoming fresh at times. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

### Min./max. temp.

Amman	14 / 28
Aqaba	22 / 36
Desert	16 / 33
Jordan Valley	20 / 35

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 28, Aqaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 33 per cent, Aqaba 32 per cent.

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

#### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:	
Dr. Zain Zaghlool	638591
Dr. Hisham Abu 'Arqoub	893122
Dr. Yousef Sammour	615648
Dr. Mahmoud Abu Mahfouz	791344
Firas pharmacy	661912
Ferdows pharmacy	778336
Al Asema pharmacy	637055
Natrouk pharmacy	626762
Al Salam pharmacy	636730
Yacoub pharmacy	644945
Shmeisani pharmacy	637660

IRBID:	
Dr. Ahmad Al Nagouri	(—)
Al Shama pharmacy	985238

### ZARQA:

Dr. Masa 'Odeh	982029
Khalifeh pharmacy	985417

### EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department .....	661111
Civil Defence Immediate .....	630341
Rescue .....	630341
Civil Defence Emergency .....	893122
Rescue Police .....	192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade .....	891228
Blitz Control .....	775131
Highway Police .....	637777
Traffic Police .....	896390
Marine Security Department .....	630321
Hotel Complaints .....	665850
Price Complaints .....	661716
Water and Sewerage .....	897467
Complaints .....	897467
Amman Municipality .....	787111
Complaints .....	787111
Telephone Information .....	121
(directory assistance) .....	121
Overseas Calls .....	010230
Central Amman Telephone .....	623101
Repairs .....	623101
Abandon Telephone Repairs .....	661301
Jordan Television .....	774111
Radio Jordan .....	774111
Water Authority .....	660700
Jordan Electricity Authority .....	815615



## Women's federation faces difficulties

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW) is presently facing financial and bureaucratic difficulties, which GFJW President Haifa Al Bashir said "is hindering their work."

During a meeting with Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday, members of the federation voiced their grievances and offered possible solutions to help them out of their predicament.

According to Bashir the JD 4 million allocated specifically for the development of Jordanian women in the 1986-90 five-year development plan "has not been distributed." In addition, the yearly JD 25,000 provided by the government in general expenses for the federation "has been cut in half," Bashir says.

The money is needed for establishing a specialised research centre, which will provide studies and statistics on women's conditions throughout the Kingdom, for expanding the present premises of the GFJW to accommodate the increase in their activities and for reopening GFJW branches, which provide rehabilitation and

employment services. She said that as long as there is no official institution to support the GFJW, "we will not have a mechanism to fulfill our demands and to get the money allocated for the development of women."

The federation is suggesting the establishment of an office at the prime ministry. An office with an official capacity to back women's federations was agreed upon at a women's conference held in Nairobi in 1985. "Almost all countries, who participated in Nairobi, have established such offices," Bashir says.

She also referred to the role of the Jordanian woman in parliamentary elections. She said that the Jordanian have not been given the chance by the society to advance in the governmental structure, thus the Jordanian women have not exercised their full right to elect and to be elected.

"We are concerned with the attitude towards women (in this respect). We would like to suggest to the higher authorities to emphasise the importance of women being involved in the political process and development of the country in order to change such social attitudes," she said.

## 100,000 tree saplings sent to be planted in Fao

AMMAN (J.T.) — A total of 100,000 tree saplings have been sent to Iraq by the Ministry of Agriculture to be planted in the liberated city of Fao, in compliance with directives of His Majesty King Hussein.

According to a ministry official, the trees are of 24 types grown at the ministry's nurseries and were shipped by trucks owned and operated by the Iraq-Jordan Land Transport Company.

Jordan, along with other Arab countries, is taking part in efforts to reconstruct the destroyed city in the Fao peninsula, and a special ceremony will be held at the site Sunday to mark the commencement of the reconstruction work. The ceremony will be attended by representatives of Arab leaders.

Fao was liberated from Iranian occupation in the final phase of the eight-year war last year.

### NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**PARLIAMENTARY TALKS:** Within the framework of the Arab parliamentary conference currently convening in Abu Dhabi, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi Monday conferred separately with head of the Lebanese parliamentary delegation Rashid Sulh and head of the Iraqi parliamentary delegation Sa'di Mahdi Saleh. During the meetings, Lawzi discussed cooperation in the parliamentary fields and issues listed on the conference agenda (Petra).

**ZARQA GOVERNOR VISITS DEPARTMENTS:** Zarqa Governor Mohammad Hussein Al Shobaki Monday visited the Civil Registration and Passport Department (CRPD) in Zarqa and listened to a briefing on the department's activities, and services presented to citizens. Shobaki also visited the Public Works Department and was briefed on its achievements. (Petra)

**DRUG PRODUCERS TO MEET:** The General Assembly of the Arab Union for Producers of Drugs and Medical Appliances holds its annual meeting Thursday to discuss the board of director's annual report, issuance of a directory for Arab drug industries and planning for holding the joint Euro-Arab drug symposium. They will also discuss the outcome of the Council of Arab Health Ministers meeting which has recently been held in Tripoli, Libya. (Petra)

**TIES WITH HUNGARIAN WRITERS:** Members of the Jordanian Writers Federation's administrative committee discussed with the Hungarian charge d'affaires in Amman scopes of cultural cooperation between the federation and the Hungarian cultural institutions. The two sides agreed during the meeting to the exchange of invitations and visits between writers from both countries, and to publish joint productions for writers and poets from both countries in both Arabic and Hungarian languages. (Petra)

**NAOUR-DEAD SEA ROAD:** Ministry of Public Works Security General Dawoud Khalaf Sunday inspected progress of work in the second phase of Naour-Dead Sea Road, starting from Marj Al Hamam intersection and ending with Dar Al Dawa'a area. The second phase includes the construction of a six kilometre, four-lane divided highway. (Petra)

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- \* An art exhibition by three North African artists at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation.
- \* An art exhibition by Jordanian and Arab artists at Al Wasiti Art Gallery.
- \* A photography exhibition on Jordan by Francis Chaverou at the French Cultural Centre.
- \* An exhibition entitled "Spotlight Germany" displaying works by eleven German photographers at the Yarmouk University.
- \* An exhibition of photographs on Arabic and oriental architecture by Radolph Hammadi at the French Cultural Centre.
- \* An art exhibition entitled "Study in Line and Colour" by Dodi Tabaa at the Petra Bank Art Gallery.
- \* An archaeological exhibition entitled "Treasures of the Desert" — Hisma region — at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre.
- \* An exhibition of handicrafts which includes ceramics, knit-wear and pottery at the Salt Handicrafts Training Centre.
- \* A photography exhibition entitled "Amman Under King Hussein's Rule" at the Professional Associations Complex, Ramtha.

### FOLKLORE

- \* Jordanian folkloric shows by Jordan Youth Troupe at the main theatre of King Abdullah Complex.

### LECTURE

- \* A lecture by Dr. August Strobel on Khirbet Al Musallaha — a forgotten late bronze age fortress in the Upper Zarqa Ma'in — at the Goethe Institute — 7:00 p.m.

### FILM

- \* A video featuring songs by Phil Collins shown at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.



His Majesty King Hussein Monday visits the Public Security Department headquarters in Amman. Also present is Prime Minister Zaid Ibn Shaker (Petra photo).

## King praises PSD efforts

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday called at the Public Security Department (PSD) headquarters in Amman and was briefed on its plans and programmes. Accompanied by Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, King Hussein toured the department's sections and met

with their directors.

Later, in a statement, the King expressed his appreciation for the efforts exerted in the course of developing the department and the skill of its staff who are dedicated to serving the public. He said that efforts should be continued and increased with spe-

cial attention to social and humanitarian issues and the concept of comprehensive security.

He said that the police force in Jordan should be placed at the disposal of the people's needs and that there was need for mutual confidence between the two sides.



AL AL BAIT CONFERENCE: His Majesty King Hussein meets with delegates attending the Al Al Bait Foundation meeting which opened in Amman Monday (Petra photo).

## New batch of policewomen graduates

AMMAN (Petra) — A new batch of policewomen graduated from the Princess Basma Training Institute Monday after completing a training course in infantry skills.

The centre's director delivered a speech at the outset of the ceremony outlining the training programme and said that the graduates had received infantry training that required the use of

rifles, swords and batons, as well as other essential skills.

The graduates paraded before the spectators displaying their various skills.

The director of the Public Security Department's Training Division later distributed diplomas and awards to the graduates.

## Study seeks to restructure agricultural credit system

AMMAN (Petra) — Failure on the part of local farmers to pay back loans to the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) and the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) is among the most major obstacles impeding the work of credit system in the Kingdom, Minister of Planning Ziyad Fariz said Monday.

Failure on the part of the money-lending institutions to find alternative sources to finance agricultural projects has also constituted another major stumbling block in this respect, the minister said in an address to the opening session of a two-day workshop called to discuss a study on restructuring the agricultural credit system in the country.

The minister outlined the main features of the study, explaining the essential arrangements and measures that should be taken to ensure a successful policy.

The workshop, which was organised by the Ministry of Planning in cooperation with the West German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), will review

the initial outcome of the study and will discuss a proposed agricultural insurance system for the Kingdom.

Minister of Agriculture Adnan Badran and the directors of JCO and the ACC were present at the opening session which is attended by officials and experts involved in credit-related fields.

The study referred to by Fariz, had been conducted by the Ministry of Planning in conjunction with GTZ. According to ministry sources, the study defines the points of weakness in the present agricultural credit system in the country and the obstacles that block its development in a sound and appropriate method so as to contribute to agricultural development.

The study refers to the farmers' inability to pay back loans and failure on the part of JCO and the ACC in finding sufficient funds to finance agricultural projects, which leaves the whole matter for the government to handle, and for foreign loans to be obtained to maintain continued flow of

funds for such projects.

The study, which will be debated at the workshop, offers several options for solving the problem including one that calls for linking the credit system in Jordan with the local financial market. The method, according to the study, ensures sufficient sources of funds.

Another suggestion is to create a central financing bank to provide loans for individual projects, such as drilling artesian wells, opening irrigation canals, using modern agricultural methods in farming as well as finding proper storage facilities and central markets for selling crops.

## Jordan, Syria sign tourism agreement

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Syria Monday signed an executive programme for the implementation of a 1987 bilateral agreement on tourism and agreed to study the prospect of setting up a joint company for investments and hotel management.

The programme was signed by Ministry of Tourism's Secretary General Nasri Atallah and Syrian Deputy Minister of Tourism Isam Amiri following three days of talks between the two sides designed to promote cooperation in tourism, developing the tourism industry and facilitating travel between the two countries.

According to an official statement issued at the closing session, the two sides will cooperate in reactivating tourism by offering facilities at customs and border posts for Jordanian and Syrian nationals and tourist groups. They will conduct joint tourist programmes in cooperation with

hotels, travel and tourist agents and tour operators in the two countries.

With regards to marketing tourist sites abroad, the two sides agreed to coordinate the work of their respective tourist authorities in organising tourist exhibitions at international events, printing and distributing tourist guidebooks, issuing tourist maps and other publications that help attract tourists to Jordan and Syria.

They agreed to produce a joint documentary film on tourist sites in Jordan and Syria, to work out a plan for marketing tourist sites abroad and to encourage an ex-

change of information, publications and other materials dealing with tourism marketing.

The two sides also decided to study the classification of tourist installations with a view to streamlining their services.

Under the programme, they will exchange expertise in management of hotels and tourist centres, planning for investment in tourist centres, training of personnel to operate tourist installations, hotels and resthouses.

They will also exchange visits by instructors from hotel training centres, officials in charge of tourist centres and cooperate in developing handicrafts.

According to Amiri, the programme provides incentives for businessmen to set up joint tourist projects, exchange ideas for recreational facilities and remove all obstacles that used to impede the development of tourism.



Ministry of Tourism Secretary General Nasri Atallah and Syrian Deputy Minister of Tourism Isam Amiri Monday sign agreement on tourism (Petra photo).

## ACC secretary-general to hold talks in Amman next week

CAIRO (Petra) — Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) Secretary-General Hilmi Nammur will arrive in Jordan next week as part of a tour of ACC member states to meet with officials of both the private and public sectors in an effort to sound out views and the overall situation. Nammur said resolutions adopted by the four ACC countries — Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and North Yemen — have tremendous significance because they were arrived at by consensus despite the fact that the ACC charter states that resolutions may be taken by majority vote. That, Nammur said, is an indication of the friendly relations that bind the four leaders.

He said the agreement allowing for easier conditions of travel of citizens of ACC member states within the ACC, arrived at during the two-day ACC summit in Alexandria last week, combines three principles: Scrapping visa requirements, cancelling entrance fees into those countries and giving priority in employment to

citizens of ACC states over foreigners.

"That does not mean that we will give priority to citizens of ACC states over local people... surely every country has to give priority to its own citizens and after that, to citizens of ACC member states," Nammur said. Nammur confirmed that the formation of the ACC would not affect the national economic structure of each respective government.

"We will work along with economic development on condition that decisions do not affect the economic conditions of a country," Nammur said, indicating that integration in trade should be preceded by integration of a "productive" nature in order to set up new investments which would eventually lead to trade integration. "We will think about trade (only) when ACC states are rejuvenated economically," Nammur said.

The ACC will work towards setting up and supporting water, air and land transport networks between the four coun-

tries in an effort to facilitate the transport of citizens and goods from one country to another, the secretary-general said.

He indicated that the ACC will have administrative, financial, economic and legal structure in addition to one governing international relations, all of which will start modestly and expand as achievements are scored.

Nammur said a Jordanian-Egyptian project linking the two countries' electricity facilities would help put to use Jordan's surplus energy resources in a way that would assist Egypt's energy situation.

Nammur said he found no contradiction between his post as president of the trade association in Egypt and his post as ACC secretary-general. As for him being a member of parliament, Nammur said he would study the situation with the head of the Egyptian parliament, and should that constitute a contradiction with his new post, he would "abide by the law."



'Jordan Day' celebrated in West Germany

MAINZ, West Germany — 'Jordan Day' was celebrated by the Jordanian community in the West German city of Mainz recently. National dances and songs were presented to the audience while traditional foods and delicacies and Arabic coffee were offered to the guests in bedouin tents pitched at the site of celebration in the city. The participating members of the community donned traditional dresses and took part in folk performances to the

delight of the German audience. Jordan's Ambassador to West Germany Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf attended the celebration which was organised by Jordanian expatriate Nahar Mhamna. Mhamna said that the event not only projected Jordanian culture but also of the Jordanian community's drive to attract German tourists for the homeland (Inter Nations).



## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation  
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## Lipservice no, joint action yes

THE AFRO-ARAB meeting which opened in Kuwait Monday comes at a time when the need for cooperation between the Arab World and African states is more pronounced than ever. The political developments in the Arab-Israeli arena, coupled with the steady diplomatic inroads that the Zionist state has been making into the African continent, warrant that the Arab League and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) take a fresh look at the situation and come up with strategies to achieve the common goal of peace, freedom, dignity and independence, whether in the context of Israel's occupation of Palestinian lands or the South African regime's racist suppression of the black majority. While formal relations between Israel and African states could be seen as offering another conduit to push ahead with diplomatic efforts to convince the Zionist state of the dire need to accept a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian problem, past experiences have shown us that such hopes, more often than not, were ill-founded. Israel's strategy is clear. It wants to win increased formal relations with African states which can offer cheaper raw materials and more export markets. It also seeks to dilute the traditional African support for international criticism of its actions through extending "technical and financial aid" and tying down some of the countries and also pins hopes on chances that it could locate and entice Jews in the continent into emigrating to the Zionist state. Thrown into the bargain are prospects of chipping in to implementation of South Africa's designs in the region and thus helping its traditional ally.

It is true that the Arab World could be partly blamed for taking the Africans for granted and teetering on the threshold of assuming a direct role in developing African states. Granted that the Arab states extended over \$10 billion to various African states over the past years, the fact remains that long-term relations with many of them could not be solidified and upgraded to the desired levels without greater economic interaction.

The time has come for a radical overview of the situation in Afro-Arab relations, whether on the political, economic or diplomatic level. In the same vein, it is inevitable that the Arab World has to accept the reality that some of the states represented in the Kuwait meeting do have strong relations with Israel. The Arabs should seek to use these links to the best advantage in whatever form and content. It is not enough that awareness is strong on both sides of each others common concerns and problems. Paying lip service to the other's causes is not a constructive contribution to solving problems. While agreeing that positive action should come from the highest level of leadership, we hope that the Kuwait meeting will produce tangible progress towards convening the first Afro-Arab summit in 10 years.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Monday discussed King Hussein's address to the Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions in which he emphasised the basic principles of Jordan's political stand regarding Pan-Arab causes. The paper also commended the Jordanian workers for their determination to pursue the process of construction and development of Jordan. The meeting at the Royal Court, it said, was a chance for the workers of Jordan to speak out in support of the King's wise leadership and his upholding of Arab rights and defending the Arab causes at all levels. The King in his speech reaffirmed the need for joint efforts and sacrifice for the reconstruction of the country and the bolstering of its unity; and he stressed that such principles constitute a guarantee for the country's success in various endeavours, the paper noted. It said that the present circumstances the Kingdom is going through, represent a test for its people in general and the workers in particular in the course of the struggle for survival and for attaining national aspirations.

A columnist in Al Ra'i calls attention to the need for more efforts to make available sufficient amounts of drinking water which is becoming scarcer every day with the huge increase in the population. Tarq Masarweh reminds his readers of the ancient Roman wells and pools and the springs which existed in Madaba, Jerash and other ancient sites, and which were very skillfully exploited with primitive technology. The writer says that several high-cost projects to provide the capital's residents with drinking water proved futile with the result that Amman is still facing water shortages specially in the summer. He urges the public and the concerned authorities to opt for collecting rain water in water wells and underground reservoirs as our ancestors used to do and ensure a sufficient supply of water all the year round.

Al Dustour daily also discussed the meeting at the Royal Court Sunday between King Hussein and the Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions representatives. The paper said that the event offered a chance to Jordanian workers to re-pledge allegiance to the Hashemite Kingdom and to re-emphasise the determination to work diligently to build the country and attain its aspirations. The paper noted that the King seized the opportunity to reaffirm Jordan's adherence to its internal policies and Pan-Arab stands with the Palestinian and the Iraqi people in their continued struggle to defend the Arab homeland and fend off aggression on Arab soil. The King commended the workers' endeavours in Jordan and urged them to pursue their efforts despite any obstacles.



## U.S. seeks to lower spotlight on Fang dispute with China

By Carol Giacomo  
Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States is desperately trying to dim the public spotlight on its dispute with China over dissident Fang Lizhi, believing a solution would be easier in the shadows of private diplomacy.

U.S. officials and private analysts alike say the diplomatic confrontation over Fang — who has taken refuge in U.S. embassy in Peking — has already damaged U.S.-Chinese ties and a compromise becomes more remote each passing day.

Spokesman for the White House and the State Department at daily news briefings now provide only the barest details on Fang, such as confirming his continued stay at the embassy.

"The more it's out from under the klieglights (spotlights), the more this will contribute to getting it resolved," said a senior U.S. official who asked not be identified.

Fang, an astrophysicist, and his college professor wife Li Shuxian, fled to the embassy after Chinese troops massacred pro-democracy demonstrators June 4.

He is a well-known campaigner for human rights and political reform and has long been a thorn

in the side of China's Communist government, which barred him from attending a dinner for President George Bush in Peking last February.

After troops backed by tanks drove demonstrators out of Tiananmen Square, China issued an arrest warrant for Fang and his wife and denounced them as counter-revolutionaries — a term tantamount to traitor in China.

In the view of many China analysts, the authorities would execute Fang if they captured him.

The U.S. embassy had no choice but to harbour Fang, a symbol of courage and free-speech principles Americans hold dear. But it might have erred, as some critics say, in publicly admitting Fang was at the embassy and thus making it impossible for Peking to ignore the situation.

"Once we got asked by reporters about him, what could we do?" the senior official asked rhetorically during an interview on the Fang matter.

The United States, now in the role of Fang's protector, has accused Peking of murdering its own people in the military drive that cleared Tiananmen Square. Washington imposed limited sanctions on China as a result, mainly confined to interrupting

military sales.

The United States in turn has become the target of heated Chinese government denunciations as ties between the two countries deteriorate.

Most Western analysts fault China for inflaming the dispute by issuing a formal warrant, televising his photograph and denouncing him in broadcasts and newspaper.

Andrew Brick of the Conservative Heritage Foundation suggested the case has allowed Peking to use the United States as a whipping boy on which to blame the democracy protests.

He also speculated in an interview that China might try to strike a deal, granting Fang safe passage to another country if the United States agrees not to cut off economic credits.

A State Department Asia expert rejects the notion China deliberately sought a confrontation with Washington over Fang.

He said it was more plausible senior leader Deng Xiaoping cracked down on Fang because the dissident embodied a threat to the country's stability and the reform efforts Deng fought so hard to advance.

"Deng believes the fate of the country is imperilled," this Chi-

na-watcher said in an interview.

U.S. officials have been actively pursuing a negotiated solution and one proposal involves China's allowing Fang and his wife to live in a neutral third country, at least temporarily.

A senior U.S. official expressed optimism this week the case would be resolved soon without violence, like a Chinese assault on the embassy.

But there has been no hint a deal was imminent despite a series of meetings between State Department and Chinese officials. Many analysts say the impasse could linger for months, even years.

"It could easily be months," the State Department Asia expert agreed.

Secretary of State James Baker and top aides were said to be thoroughly briefed on the potential long-term nature of the dispute before Fang was granted refuge. They evidently knew what the United States might be getting into.

There is precedent for such cases. The most prolonged involved Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, a Hungarian who fought against the Nazis and Communism and lived from 1956 until 1971 in the U.S. mission in Budapest before he was allowed safe passage to Italy.

## Palme trial raises questions about unique Swedish press ethics

By Johan Rapp  
The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Swedes may be the last people on earth to learn the name and picture of the accused killer of Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme — at least if they depend on their national newspapers.

Carl Gustaf Christer Pettersson, who is on trial for the 1986 shooting, is known here only as "the 42-year-old."

Under self-imposed Swedish press rules, the identity of a criminal suspect is never published until he is convicted and sentenced, and even then it must clearly be in the public interest.

Violations can bring fines for a newspaper and its senior editor. The rule is meant to guarantee protection for the innocent.

But the exceptional case of the Palme murder trial has put the rule under a strain, and several provincial papers have removed their muzzles.

"Christer Pettersson is a historic person, whether guilty or not," said Per Ahlstrom, editor of Nya Norrland, a daily with a circulation of 20,000 in the northern town of Harnosand.

"I find that there is evident public interest that the name of the person accused of the murder becomes public knowledge," he said.

International news agencies and foreign newspapers published Pettersson's identity and his police mug shot after he was formally charged last December.

Swedish papers ran into difficulty when Pettersson, known as "the 41-year-old" at the time of his arrest in December, had a birthday in April. For a few weeks he was referred to as "the 42-year-old former 41-year-old."

About 20 local newspapers have broken the restrictions, arguing that it was ridiculous to try to hide the identity when foreign newspapers reporting on the trial were widely available in Sweden.

Other absurdities in the continued suppression have become evident. Under Swedish Freedom of Information Laws, Pettersson's name was available after prosecutors filed the indictment last month. Anyone who calls the Stockholm district court can ask the court clerk to read it over the telephone.

Papers which refrained from identifying Pettersson have, at the same time, published every detail of his life, including his police record, the location of his home and interviews with former girlfriends.

Kevin Boyle, director of the London-based "article 19" which monitors press freedom in 50 countries, said the Swedish rule was "remarkable in that it contradicts the openness of information in so many other areas where Sweden leads the world."

In view of high public interest, the court let Swedish radio broadcast the trial with a one second delay to allow a technician to blot out all names with an electronic beep.

However, the technician missed the beat the first time the name was mentioned.

The broadcasts were heatedly debated.

Professor Carl Magnus Elwing of the University of Lund, said the airing of the trial turned it into "marketplace theatre" which diminished the stature of the court. "I would have acted forcefully to stop it," Elwing said.

Some critics said testimony heard on the radio could influence other witnesses taking the stand later.

Presiding Judge Carl-Anton Spak issued a ruling that the broadcasts were in line with Swedish press laws and would only be stopped if they disturbed the court hearings.

Since then most of the witnesses, many of them with criminal records, refused to testify on live radio.

Press Ombudsman Torsten Cars, the public's chief watchdog on the media, said the cautiousness goes beyond the requirements of press ethics.

"It would not change much if the name were printed, considering all the descriptions of his life that already have been published," he said.

"And there are thousands of Christer Petterssons in Sweden... publishing the picture is more serious," Cars said.

Among those publishing the name is the newspaper Arbetet in Malmö, a city across the Öresund straits from Denmark where newspapers are not restricted.

Arbetet was convicted of libel in 1987 and ordered to pay \$27,000 in compensation to "the 33-year-old," a suspect who earlier was detained and released without charges.

## Letters to the Editor

I have just returned from my first visit to Jordan as a member of the party which travelled with international pianist, John Briggs, for his sunset concert in Petra, on Tuesday 23rd May.

Our week-long visit was made truly delightful by the friendliness and helpfulness of everyone we met, but above all I would like to express my heart-felt thanks to the children of Amman.

The last day of our visit was Thursday, 25th May. Jordanian Independence Day — and we rode on the steam train from the centre of Amman out to Queen Alia International Airport.

It seemed that every child in Amman had come to wave to us. I was moved to tears by their friendly greetings which made our journey into a "royal" progress.

One day, I hope to return to Jordan but until then I send my good wishes for peace and friendship to the people of Jordan.

Margaret H.P. Wilson (Mrs.)

## Hungary hopes Nagy funeral will help country face the future

By David Lewis  
Reuters

BUDAPEST — Hungary's Communist rulers hope mass mourning for executed former Prime Minister Imre Nagy will unite the country to face an uncertain future and some radicals pray it will spell the end of the Communist system itself.

In a mass outpouring of emotion, at least a quarter of a million people attended funeral ceremonies on Friday for Nagy, four associates and all victims of the Soviet-led repression of the 1956 Hungarian uprising.

Some opposition politicians believe the funeral boosted the reform wing of the Communist Party while others, more radical, expressed the hope the country was also burying the entire Communist system.

"Today is a milestone in the turning of an era," 1956 veteran Imre Mees, a member of the Hungarian Democratic Forum, told the vast crowd in a black-draped hero's square.

"We are burying a regime, bad from the outset, rejected by the nation, forced upon us and fallen in every respect."

Viktor Orban, leader of the independent youth group Fidesz, won applause when he said Communism and democracy were incompatible and attacked government and party officials for an about-face in their attitude to Nagy.

Communist reformer Imre Pozsgay told the state news agency MTI: "This day is a joining of hands, its essence is national reconciliation and the beginning of work with a new tempo and impetus from June 17."

Hungary badly needs a government with broad popular backing to tackle economic problems that have forced a cut in living standards and the closure of loss-making factories to service East Europe's highest per capita debt.

"There can be no reconciliation because the murderers are still among us," 44-year-old technician Ilona Ivanka told reporters on Saturday, standing at Nagy's flower-strewn grave in Budapest's Kozma street cemetery. "They get huge pensions and live in villas."

Unmarked graves  
A reform Communist who

embraced demands of 1956 "revolutionaries," Nagy was hanged as a traitor on June 16, 1958, after setting up a multi-party government and seeking to withdraw Hungary from the Warsaw Pact during the uprising.

He and four associates were buried in unmarked graves among hundreds of others executed after the uprising. The five

were exhumed just 11 weeks ago for formal reburial.

Only since then have the party and government begun to portray Nagy as the victim of a show trial, a statesman and a symbol of reform.

Pozsgay said the funeral was a magnificent event, adding that conditions for a multi-party system were better today than in 1956.

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Crowded Cairo has failed to please Ramses the Great

## Ramses the Great flees Cairo for the safety of home

By Mimi Mann  
The Associated Press

MIT RAHINA, Egypt — Finding a new home isn't easy if you're 9.7 metres tall and weigh 50 tonnes. But for Ramses the Great, welcome mats were out all over Egypt.

The question was which mat to choose, and officials have decided there's no place like home. In 1954, the Rose granite colossus of the warrior Pharaoh Ramses II was moved from its original site in Mit Rahina, a quiet village at the edge of the desert, to a platform in front of Cairo's bustling central railway depot.

That decision proved a lingering headache for antiquities officials, who watched in horror as the 3,200-year-old statue was battered by modern society.

In recent years, talk turned to saving the masterpiece. Suggestions have been as numerous as the Pharaoh's wives, said to have totalled 66. A journalist wanted to put Ramses by the Giza pyramids. An Egyptologist suggested an artificial island in the Nile. In early June, the decision

came. "We decided to take him home, back where we got him," said Sayed Tawfik, chairman of the Egyptian antiquities organisation.

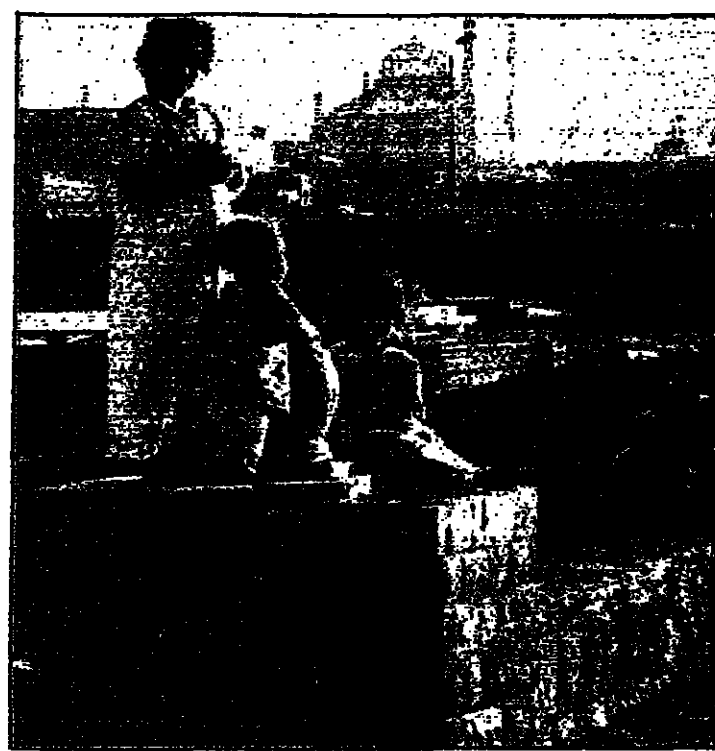
When Ramses went from Mit Rahina to the square renamed for him, Cairo was a relatively tranquil city of tree-lined boulevards. Today it's a sprawling and still-growing metropolis of 12 million people.

In Ramses Square, the statue is subjected to some of the city's worst traffic and air pollution and to almost-constant minute earth tremors from trains and Africa's only subway system.

"Poor Ramses," said Egyptologist Gamal Mokhtar, a former antiquities organisation chairman who's been fighting for years to have the statue moved.

"He was brought here at the request of ... the late president (Gamal Abdel) Nasser, who wanted a symbol of ancient Egyptian power. Nobody questioned it. You didn't at that time. Nobody thought whether being in the city centre was good for the statue. It isn't."

The statue has to be moved



now, not only for its safety but also the Pharaoh's dignity, Mokhtar said.

"Such statues never belonged in a public square," he said. "They belonged in temples, facing the people, as a warning and reminder of the Pharaoh's might."

"When you come into Cairo from the north, you see Ramses' backside. That was never meant to be on public view. For one of Egypt's greatest Pharaohs, this isn't proper."

Such arguments entered into the decision by Tawfik and Minister of Culture Farouk Hosni to take the statue home.

It will come to a quiet village rimmed in date palms and swaying halfa grass, which, when known as Memphis, brought fear and dread to adversaries in the ancient world. Memphis was Egypt's first true capital and later its military headquarters.

Ramses II ruled Egypt for 66 years, ending in 1234 B.C., and brought the country great power and wealth. He built more buildings and more colossal statues than any other Pharaoh.

He had other capitals, but Ramses had special affection for Memphis, 27 kilometres south of Cairo. Memphis is thought to have begun as no more than a tiny fortress beside the Nile. In its heyday it incorporated military

barracks, temples, palaces, shipyards, weapons factories and craftshops.

Its cemeteries extended for 80 kilometres and included Giza plateau, home of the pyramids. Historians record that its temple of Ptah, the creator God and Memphis' patron, was a third of a mile long and a quarter-mile wide 500 by 400 metres and fronted by monumental statues of Ramses.

How many colossi of the Pharaoh graced Memphis is not known, but records say at least 15 were at the Ptah temple alone. A fallen statue that would have stood about 13.6 metres, finger-nails the size of hands, lies toppled on its back. A third colossus is the centerpiece of the Ramses exhibit now finishing a U.S. tour.

Pieces of other statues lie scattered among ancient Memphis' ruins, red granite torsos and heads mingled haphazardly with weeds. Some are covered with dirt for protection from village children, who use the ruins as playgrounds.

For part of the year, the sacred texts, column bases and statues are trapped in marshes, salty water rising as high as 2 metres, soaking and decaying all in its path.

Tawfik said he believes returning the Ramses statue will mark a new beginning for the ancient



city.

"When visitors come to Mit Rahina, they stay only 30 minutes or so, just enough to see the fallen Ramses and the monuments on display," he said. "We want to provide enough to keep them here all day."

He said Memphis suffered because it was too important too long. Lived in for 1,700 years by Ramses' time, the city was built largely of perishable mud-brick. Generations built on the fallen mud-brick houses of their forebears so that "what we have now are ruins, not a complete city," Tawfik said.

Except for the remnants of the once-magnificent temples, little of old Memphis remains in Mit Rahina.

"The ancient Egyptian ... was

mainly interested in the netherworld, the afterlife. This is where he put his major efforts," Tawfik said. "This is why we have left so many examples of monuments for eternity but not so many for life."

Mohammed Rashad, the antiquities official in charge of Memphis, spends much of his day trying to keep the ancient city's memory alive. It can be a daunting task.

"It's almost finished unless we do something," Rashad said as he walked among delicately carved faces of the cow-goddess Hathor.

He came upon a donkey munching his lunch in the temple and tried vainly to persuade the beast to go elsewhere.

"In Ramses' day, that donkey's owner would have been killed," he said, shaking his head.

## High-tech facsimile machines become common business fixture in U.S.

This is the first of a two part article

By Richard Lipkin

NEW YORK — One sweltering day in New York City, the telephone rings in a neighbourhood lunch shop.

"Deli. What's the order?" "This is Fox and Brown around the corner. We need about two dozen sandwiches and sodas for a lunch meeting, as soon as possible. I've got a long list here. Can you take it over the phone?"

"You've got a fax machine, right?"

"Yeah."

"So fax me the list."

Meanwhile, on a flight from Washington to London, an American financial analyst realises he has forgotten key figures for a portfolio he is assessing.

Waiting clients at London's Heathrow Airport will be livid if their market projections are incomplete. He quickly realises there is a way out. From his briefcase he removes a portable fax machine. The flight attendant ushers him to the airborne radio-telephone. Within minutes he has reached his secretary who sends him the precious documents via the telephone, from fax machine to fax machine.

Some 9,000 metres below, an oil tanker chugging along in high seas rises and falls with the blue swells. The captain is concerned. His instruments suggest a storm might be approaching. But there is only one way to know the true long-range forecast. Aiming a special antenna toward a weather satellite, he watches the ship's facsimile machine plot a fresh weather map for the mid-Atlantic waters. Minutes later, studying the chart, he notes a high-pressure

weather system to the south, promising strong winds. He alters his course, heading a few degrees farther north.

These are only some of the uses of facsimile machines, devices that can convert images of documents, letters, maps, and pictures into digital signals and send them over telephone lines or airwaves to faxes, so called, on the other end, which reconstruct images from the signals. During the past few years, prices on the machines have fallen sharply, enough to make them a common fixture in a wide variety of businesses around the United States and the object of heated discussion among electronics and office equipment analysts, who have watched the fax market mushroom at astounding rates since 1986.

According to CAP International Inc., a marketing research firm, the U.S. market for faxes has grown at an unusually fast pace. In 1986, sales of 191,000 fax machines amounted to \$712 million. During 1987, 475,000 units were placed, with revenues topping \$1.2 billion. By the end of 1988, sales had exceeded 900,000 units.

And, by 1991, CAP projects a \$2.8 billion fax industry, with nearly 1.5 million machines bought in the United States and more than three million units purchased worldwide.

Indeed, by 1991, CAP analysts believe, more than half of America's two million small businesses, which employ five to 100 people, will have brought facsimile machines into their daily operations.

"The number of fax machines installed in U.S. companies basi-

cally doubled between 1986 and 1987," says Don Ryan, an analyst with CAP International.

"The fax market is growing much faster than the overnight mail service market in terms of volume, although in terms of total revenue, the overnight courier market is still larger. It is about a \$5 billion to \$6 billion industry."

That there is so much interest in facsimile machines throughout corporate America is really no great surprise. "Faxes are cheap," says one corporate executive. Lower prices is new electronic gadgets always spur a market, especially in the world of communications. But what is particularly intriguing, as another industry analyst puts it, is the way in which faxes are fuelling the "message explosion." Sparked by the easy availability of quick, cheap means of communication, the volume of messages, memos, documents, sundry mail and electronic information exchanged in the business world is expanding on all sides — in some cases representing a flood of data beyond the capacity of people to use sensibly.

"Messaging of all types seems to be growing," says Patricia Cope, a project manager with Frost & Sullivan Inc., a market research firm in New York, who is working on an analysis of the facsimile marketplace and its relation to other types of electronic communications.

"I think we're seeing a repeat of the copier phenomenon," she says. "Several years ago, when a business bought a copying machine, the standard sales approach was to ask a company how many copies it made each month, and then select an appropriate model. But once the

machine was installed, the copy volume always rose. With fax machines, I think we're seeing the same thing. Firms bring in faxes for a particular application, but once they're in the office, people find all sorts of other ways in which they can be used."

Thus it is somewhat ironic that the latest phase in the information age is no less than a machine that uses lightning-swift digital pulses, channelled (in some cases) through fiber-optic telephone lines, and recorded by computer chips, all in order to produce a good old-fashioned piece of paper on the other end.

"In a sense, the facsimile machine seems like an anachronism, almost a step backward from computer message systems," says Michael F. Cavanagh, president of Cavanagh Associates, a postal and telecommunications consulting firm in Washington.

"But its simplicity and ease of use is very appealing," he says. "Fax machines may turn out to be a migration device, helping many people make the transition to a more electronic society."

As corporations weave global electronic webs, tying foreign branches to domestic offices to headquarters, the lines of communication grow ever more complex. Computer systems signal each other; cursors pulse at thousands of terminals. "You would think that, in the midst of the present information explosion, people would be resisting new information technology," says James R. Beniger, associate professor of communications and sociology at the University of Southern California's Annenberg School of Communications.

"Yet, the more information there is, the harder it is to get people's attention. It's like applying for a

job that thousands of people are applying for. People will do anything — they'll glue their resumes to a brick just to get them to stand out. Faxing sort of does the same thing; it's attractive because it's an attention grabber."

Another factor in the fax machine's popularity, Beniger adds, is that "the more information there is, the more valuable graphics become. Pictures summarise a lot of data."

"Ironically, there's a centuries-old prejudice against graphics — which seems very counterintuitive — as a way of conveying information. For the most part, graphic material in books is used for illustration and is secondary to the text. This goes back to the days when print was set by hand, and graphics were much harder to deal with, more expensive, more cumbersome. Authors didn't think about communicating in graphic form."

"But that prejudice is quickly dissolving. Pictures are terrific when you're overloaded with information, and faxes are especially good at transmitting nonverbal, pictorial information. I think this has a lot to do with the reason faxes are thriving at a time when computers are so readily available."

Consider, for a moment, the extent of facsimile machines in an electronic world that mass communications theorist Marshall McLuhan once said would soon become a "global village." In addition to privately owned machines, a network of public fax stations — machines that serve like public telephones — is growing. A customer pays a per-page charge to send copies to a designated receiver. At present, according to Bill McCue, publisher of the Public Fax Direc-

tory, there are roughly 4,000 outlets in the United States, and expectations are that the number will surpass 9,000 by the end of 1989.

Already transmissions of more than 400,000 documents each month are generating some \$6 million in business. Indeed, a public fax user is not limited to receiving machines in other copying shops, hotels, commercial mail centres or airports, where the majority are located. Thumbing through the 125,000 entries in the Fax Phone Book, published by Dial-A-Fax in Deerfield Beach, Florida, the user can send anything from laundry lists to legal documents to advertisements.

"With Federal Express and other overnight services, people started using them for prestige as well as actual need," says Patricia Cope. "The same is true for fax, especially in image-conscious fields like consulting, advertising and public relations. Sending a document by courier service gives it an added importance. Facsimile does this too. It provides a sense of immediacy, or urgency, that may or may not be called for, but adds something anyway."

Mind numbing too is the range of machines. At the National Office Machine Dealers Association show in Las Vegas, Nevada, the 32 assorted vendors of fax machines introduced 47 new models, adding to the more than 300 already available. Some sport such oddities as "remote broadcasting" — they will send documents to more than 100 machines simultaneously — and memory storage, the capacity to keep electronic records of incoming pages and recall them later. There are faxes for cars, for boats, for briefcases, to be used virtually anywhere a telephone line is available.

— Insight Magazine.

## Life at an AIDS Sanatorium in Castro's Cuba

By John Chiahemen  
Reuters

PARIS — Soldiers back from service in Africa, a married couple and a three-year-old baby are among inmates held in quarantine at Cuba's AIDS sanatorium, say the first international journalists to visit the centre.

Of 300 people at the Los Cocos Centre, where Cuban carriers of the AIDS virus have been in enforced isolation since 1986, 100 are troops withdrawn from Africa since 1988, two reporters who filmed inside the barbed-wire enclosure told reporters.

Marie-Monique Robin and Gonzalo Arjon spent 10 days in June filming the centre for V.I. presse, a Paris-based television news agency. The film will be shown later this month on French television.

They said the Communist government was spending millions of dollars to win support from the centre's inmates and the Cuban public.

The policy has been described as totalitarian by foreign critics. But a senior army officer, quarantined there since Cuba started withdrawing 50,000 troops from Angola last December, supported the programme.

"My salary is being paid. I pay nothing for the medicine and I have confidence in the doctors," said the officer, filmed at home with his wife during a weekend visit.

Los Cocos is a former ranch in Santiago De Las Vegas 30 kilometres south of Havana. Inmates can visit family at weekends but must be accompanied by a doctor or a guard.

Most inmates interviewed said they were happy and comfortable in the centre's furnished apartments and bungalows.

"In Africa we would have died. Here there is hope," said a young man, filmed with the wife he married at Los Cocos.

"I am waiting for a vaccine," said one smiling inmate, whose treatment costs the government

\$10,000 a year.

Two of the patients at the "sanatorium," a name derived from SIDA, the Spanish acronym for AIDS, are haemophiliacs.

Cuba's strategy for combating the spread of the virus responsible for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is based on mandatory testing and enforced isolation of infected people.

Robin said most Cubans she interviewed fully supported enforced isolation.

"They have accepted the official view which is that the majority must protect itself against the minority of the infected," she said.

Health Minister Hector Terry defended isolation and compulsory testing: "our country cannot afford to allow the disease to spread."

But one couple of carriers filmed said it was hard adapting to life in isolation, even though medical care gave them hope of living. "I'd rather be at home with my sons," the wife said. A middle-aged painter was the fiercest critic of confinement.

"They have shattered my life. At times I wish I were dead. I have only one wish, to get out, even if it's just to the cemetery," he said on camera.

The Caribbean Island, which says it has no serious drugs or prostitution problem, is one of the countries least affected by AIDS, which is spread mainly through sexual intercourse and infected hypodermic syringes.

More than half of the sexually-active members of Cuba's 10.5 million population have been tested, with only five in every 100,000 showing signs of infection.

Of 60 people at Los Cocos who have actually developed the disease, five are in the terminal stage.

One dying patient is a three-year-old baby, who was born with AIDS and has been at Los Cocos since she was three months old. Her father got AIDS in Angola, her mother said.

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Reflecting growing confidence

## Gulf Arab stock markets blossom

**KUWAIT (R)** — Share trading has begun to blossom in the oil-rich Gulf, with governments seemingly confident they can avoid a repetition of a 1982 crash that plunged Kuwait into recession.

Plans to develop several Gulf markets stopped dead in their tracks when Kuwaiti share prices collapsed in a tangle of wild speculation and post-dated cheques, leaving a \$90 billion mountain of debt that is still being sorted out.

In the years since, Kuwait was the region's only official exchange. But in the last month trading floors have opened in Oman and Bahrain and a second, parallel market has been set up in Kuwait.

"Five years ago, confidence in shares and stock markets was not the best," said Ziad Taki, chief economist at the National Bank of Kuwait.

"But in the last five or six years, the good companies have been able to get back on their feet," he added.

The potential amount of money at stake in the six countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is huge.

One share analyst in Saudi Arabia estimated the kingdom's private citizens had an estimated 150 to 200 billion Saudi riyals

(\$40 billion to \$50 billion) in liquid funds inside and outside the country.

Economists said governments hoped the new exchanges would direct some of this money into productive activities, giving a boost to economies that have staggered since the oil boom ended in the early 1980s.

Raising funds has not been a problem, they said. Until now, small investors have had few investment options other than bank deposits and real estate.

Economists said that the October 1987 crash on world markets sparked the return of a significant amount of capital that had been invested abroad, and investor confidence has been increasing gradually since the August ceasefire in the war between Iran and Iraq.

But Jassem Al Sadoun of Kuwait's Al Shall Economic Consultants said the capital-rich market has been confronted by a lack of local investments.

"High living standards and low productivity has put local business at a comparative disadvantage," he said.

In Kuwait, one solution has been to approve the listing of unit trusts on the stock exchange, where financial companies would collect and combine cash from small investors to invest overseas.

Bahrain is also studying the idea of mutual funds, said Fawzi Behzad, head of the island-state's new exchange.

Taki said the need for an outlet for local funds was most acute in Kuwait, where there was more money and the financial infrastructure more sophisticated.

He said building up the market would allow the Kuwaiti government to sell off shares in companies it had set up or had purchased to shore up the market after the 1982 crash.

The new parallel market is designed mainly to encourage smaller companies to go public. As they grow in size and strength they will be allowed to transfer to the main exchange.

Bahrain, on the other hand, has been seeking to play a role as a regional share market while Oman has sought to build up small local companies.

The United Arab Emirates has also been looking into setting up an exchange.

Saudi Arabia, in spite of a series of public share flotations

last year and plans for more this year, looks unlikely to open an exchange of its own any time soon, stock market analysts said.

Trading in the kingdom was taken out of the hands of brokers and turned over to the banks in the aftermath of the Kuwaiti crash. Deals are now put together through a cumbersome system of telexes.

A trading floor experiment ended abruptly in 1987 after only 10 days due to pressure from merchants and religious groups opposed to the system, according to bankers.

Behzad said Bahrain would be safe from speculation like that which led to the Kuwaiti crash. He said all trades would go through a handful of licensed dealers and be monitored closely.

Dealing would be stopped if it appeared share prices of a specific company did not reflect their true value closely enough, and minimum and maximum limits have been set for daily price fluctuations.

In Kuwait, the market is also being strictly controlled. "The government is making greater efforts to ensure companies adhere to the objectives they were set up for and not speculate in the stock market like before," said Taki.

## IEA forecasts higher world energy consumption, pollution

**PARIS (Agencies)** — The world will be using 50 per cent more energy by early in the next century, causing an inevitable rise in pollution, the International Energy Agency (IEA) said Monday.

The West's energy "watchdog" organisation said Third World and communist nations that cannot afford many environmental safeguards would account for much of the rise in energy use.

A new IEA long-term forecast also said fossil fuels — oil, coal and gas — would still be meeting nearly 90 per cent of world requirements in the early 21st century, with a big jump in the West's dependence on Middle East oil.

Burning fossil fuels produces carbon dioxide, indicted by many scientists as the chief culprit in the predicted "greenhouse effect" warming of the earth.

"Our current projections would imply an increase in carbon dioxide emissions of two per cent a year for the world," George Kowalski, IEA chief economic advisor, told Reuters. "Over the next 20 years it could be a 50 per cent increase."

The IEA said there had been no significant increase in energy efficiency outside the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the 24-nation bloc of non-communist industrial nations.

Energy demand in the developing and communist countries had meanwhile doubled between 1971-1987, so that together they now consumed about as much as OECD countries.

The new IEA figures forecast that Third World and Communist Bloc energy consumption would rise to 58 per cent of the world total by 2005.

Oil's relative importance in the global energy mix should decline as use of natural gas doubles, the IEA suggested. Gas yields less carbon dioxide than coal or oil.

Even so, the IEA long-term projections show worldwide oil demand is likely to grow by one-third, on the assumption of only a modest real price rise.

Coal use is likely to remain broadly constant at about one-third of total energy use. Nuclear

energy is expected to meet only five per cent of demand by 2005.

## Middle East power

Kowalski said that within the oil sector, declining production in the industrial nations was likely to mean reviving economic power for Middle East producers, which have vast reserves from which they can pump oil at low cost.

Total demand for Middle East oil could almost double from the current 15 million barrels per day (b/d), he forecast.

"For OECD production not to go down, you'd have to find a new Alaska or a new North Sea," Kowalski said. "OECD import dependence, now about 52 per cent, could rise to about 65 per cent by the turn of the century."

Oil fields on the Alaska north slope and in the North Sea have been the biggest finds outside the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) since the 1973 Arab oil embargo shocked the first OPEC "price shock."

## Dwindling OPEC share

According to the IEA report, the share of world oil production held by OPEC tumbled sharply from 50 per cent in 1971 to less than one-third a few years ago.

The report underscores the fact that the 13-nation group no longer has the strong grip on the world oil market it once did.

The organisation has been trying to strengthen its hold on the market by instilling more production discipline among its members. Sharp, planned cuts in its supply to consuming nations earlier in the year helped drive up oil prices, leading to higher gasoline prices for consumers.

The report, which takes a look at energy trends over a 17-year period, said OPEC produced 25.4 million barrels of crude oil a day in 1971 to account for about half the world's total output.

In 1980, after two shocks that drove oil prices sharply higher, the group's share of the market slipped to 44 per cent of total output. OPEC's production was 27.5 million barrels a day.

Its share fell further, to 32 per cent in 1987, or about 19.6 million barrels a day. Total world production that year was 61 million barrels a day.

OPEC recently agreed on a production ceiling of 19.5 million barrels a day in the last half of 1989 to try to keep prices at their strong levels.

OPEC maintains a benchmark price of \$18 a barrel. The average price of seven crude oils monitored by the organisation was recently pegged at \$17.68. It was \$12.34 at the end of November.

Futures prices for West Texas Intermediate, the American benchmark crude oil, have soared to more than \$20 a barrel in trading on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

The energy agency said world oil production hit a peak of 66 million barrels a day in 1979.

The share of output held by developing nations in 1971 was 73 per cent, or 37.1 million barrels a day. It rose to 77 per cent in 1979 and then fell to 72 per cent in 1987.

World demand for oil grew from 49.6 million barrels a day in 1971 to 65.4 million barrels in 1979, then dipped to 63 million barrels in 1987, the report said.

Industrialised nations accounted for most of the demand, taking up 35.2 million barrels a day in 1971 and 36 million barrels in 1987.

Developing nations, including those with centrally planned economies such as the Soviet Union, posted demand of 14.4 million barrels a day in 1971, rising to 27 million barrels in 1987.

"Although oil consumption in developing countries has increased every year since 1971, the rate of increase has been uneven," the energy agency said in a statement accompanying the report, a hefty compilation of statistical tables.

Growth in consumption eased, it said, after oil prices soared in the mid- and late 1970s.

Demand for oil among developing nations "is dominated by relatively few countries," it said.

In 1987, the Soviet Union reg-

istered demand of 9.1 million barrels a day or 33.8 per cent of the total for developing nations. China ranked second with demand of 2.1 million barrels a day, followed by Mexico, 1.5 million barrels, Brazil, 1.3 million barrels and India, 968,000 barrels.

Saudi Arabia posted demand of 937,000 barrels; Iran, 771,000 barrels; South Korea, 638,000 barrels; Indonesia, 493,000 barrels and Argentina, 488,000 barrels, the report said.

With the surge in oil prices in 1979, production in coal soared 23 per cent to 4.5 billion tonnes in 1987.

In 1983, China passed the Soviet Union to become the world's largest coal producer, the report said. China turned out 879 million tonnes of coal that year and the Soviet Union, 677 million tonnes.

Columbia recently boosted its coal exports to 40.2 million tonnes in 1987, becoming the No. 2 exporter, after South Africa among developing countries.

The agency also reported the developing world increased its sales of natural gas.

Developing countries, excluding those with centrally planned economies, exported 71 million oil-equivalent tonnes of gas in 1987. The Soviet Union exported 70 million tonnes in the same year. The unit of reference, a million tonnes of oil equivalent, is equal to 42.3 billion cubic feet (1.2 billion cubic metres) of natural gas.

Iran was the largest exporter of natural gas in the developing world in 1971.

But, it said, by 1980 the nation's "exports were negligible while the number of gas exporters in the developing world had doubled from five to 10."

In 1987, Algeria was the No. 1 natural gas exporter in the developing world. Other major exporters were: Indonesia, Brunei, Malaysia and the United Arab Emirates.

The energy agency is made up of 21 industrialised nations, including Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Japan and the United States.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

## Iraqi civil servants to get more pay

**BAGHDAD (R)** — Iraqi government employees are to get a monthly pay rise of 25 dinars (\$80) from July — their first increase for over a decade. Government employees have been worst affected by high inflation, particularly in the last years of the war with Iran. Official inflation figures are not published.

## EC aims to boost competitiveness

**BRUSSELS (R)** — European Community (EC) science ministers Tuesday began a sweeping review of the EC's research and development policy in a move aimed at outstripping Japanese and U.S. competition. The 12-nation bloc helps companies in the early stages of research and development, but industry wants more Community help to beat its rivals, especially in high technology. The European business confederation UNICE last week called for "a more offensive policy which takes Europe's own assets and needs into account." Current research is coordinated through a four-year scheme, which ends in 1991. The ministers will discuss a replacement programme which warns that competition will get stiffer from the United States, Japan and newly industrialising countries. The report stresses the importance of high technology and recommends the EC focuses on data technology and audiovisual, biological and genetic engineering. It also calls for more training and help for small and medium-sized firms which lack funding for expensive research.

## South Korea lowers 1989 economic goals

**SEOUL (Agencies)** — South Korea faces an economic crisis because of industrial unrest, Deputy Prime Minister Cho Soon said Monday as he announced measures to curb pay rises, fight inflation and boost exports.

"We must break the chain of high wages, high prices, low growth and high unemployment," Cho said, adding the government had been forced to lower its 1989 economic goals.

He told a news conference the government's top priority will be to contain pay rises which have boosted workers' wages by more than 60 per cent since October 1987.

He said South Korea risked a drastic economic slowdown unless workers settled for pay rises below 10 per cent.

Cho said the government had lowered its 1989 gross national product (GNP) growth target to 7.5 per cent from the original eight per cent.

In the past three years South Korea's GNP rose by more than 12 per cent annually, but in the first quarter this year the economy grew only 5.7 per cent.

Cho said the government lowered its forecast of the 1989 current account surplus to \$8 billion from \$9.5 billion.

Total exports this year are expected to drop to \$68 billion

against \$70 billion predicted earlier, Cho said. The original import target of \$65 billion was unchanged.

To check inflation, he said, the government will tighten money supply, curb excessive domestic consumption and crack down on real estate speculation.

Cho said work stoppages in the past 20 months had cost South Korea about \$12 billion in lost production and \$2.3 billion in exports.

He said a pay committee composed of government officials, and representatives from labour and management would be set up to ease the mistrust between workers and employers.

He said the government would provide tax incentives and soft loans to encourage corporate investment.

Finance Minister Lee Kyu-Song, who also attended the news conference, said the government would no longer permit the won's appreciation against the dollar which cuts into the competitiveness of South Korean exports.

In the first five months of 1989, Seoul's customs-cleared trade account recorded a deficit of \$11 million against a \$2.32 billion surplus in the same period last year, trade ministry figures show.

## Latin debtors warn of escalating crisis

**CARACAS (R)** — Latin America's major debtor countries have warned that relations with creditor banks could deteriorate further and asked international agencies for more help in cutting their \$335 billion debt.

The attitude taken by private banks up to now has been insufficient, with the risk of a marked deterioration of debtor-creditor relations in the region," the finance ministers of Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru and Uruguay said in a statement.

The statement, issued at the end of a one-day meeting of the Group of Eight Latin nations in Caracas, said international lending agencies must devote more money to debt reduction schemes.

Both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have voiced support for

U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady's proposal for mechanisms that would eventually cut Third World debt by one-fifth.

The ministers' statement did not mention the Brady plan by name but said initiatives for cutting principal and service payments had received insufficient funding.

"The level of resources earmarked up to now is insufficient to guarantee a generalised material progress for (Latin America)," they said.

No country has cut its debt to commercial banks under the Brady plan so far, although Mexico is negotiating such a scheme after receiving a \$1.5 billion World Bank loan.

Brazilian Finance Minister Malson Nobrega complained before the meeting that international lending agencies were placing "impossible" conditions on countries seeking a reduction.

The Group of Eight owes \$335 billion of Latin America's \$401 billion aggregate debt. Its eighth member country, Panama, was suspended early last year because of its domestic political situation.

Leaders of the group's member nations are scheduled to meet French President Francois Mitterrand in Paris on July 13 on the eve of a conference of the Group of Seven major industrialised nations.

The ministers' statement said members of the Group of Seven would be asked next month to encourage new banking and fiscal regulations to make debt reduction more attractive to their private banks.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Monday, June 19, 1989		Central Bank official rates	
Swiss franc	331.8	335.1	
French franc	84.3	85.1	
Japanese yen (for 100)	392.2	396.1	
Dutch guilder	254.3	256.8	
Swedish crown	84.3	85.7	
Italian lire (for 100)	39.4	39.8	
Belgian franc (for 10)	137.0	138.4	
U.S. dollar	567.9	573.9	
Pound Sterling	874.9	883.6	
Deutschmark	286.3	289.2	

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

**LONDON (R)** — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.5410/20	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.1973/83	Canadian dollar	
	1.9869/67	Deutschmarks	
	2.2370/80	Dutch guilders	
	1.7160/70	Swiss francs	
	41.54/57	Belgian francs	
	6.7400/50	French francs	
	144.51/141.5	Italian lire	
	144.90/145.00	Japanese yen	
	6.6980/7030	Swedish crowns	
	7.2025/75	Norwegian crowns	
	7.7275/7325	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	363.90/364.40	U.S. dollars	

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

**SYDNEY** — The market drifted to a slightly easier close in quiet trading. The All-Ordinaries Index fell 2.1 points to close at 1,526.7.

**TOKYO** — Blue chips and some machinery shares were the few bright spots in an otherwise lacklustre day, as currency and interest rate worries continued to plague the market. The Nikkei Index fell 41.99 points to close at 33,013.18.

**HONG KONG** — Market closed for holiday.

**SINGAPORE** — Share prices rebounded in the afternoon to close firmer. The Straits Times Industrial Index rose 7.88 to 1,304.40 in active trading.

**BOMBAY** — Shares swung wildly in bouts of buying and selling to finish higher after giving up big gains in early trading. Nocl rose 15 rupees to 965 and Hindustan Aluminium five to 292.5.

**FRANKFURT** — Shares surged across the board in hectic trading as a backlog of buy orders from home and abroad was executed amid relief that European elections were over. The DAX Index rose 30.45 to 1,456.99.

**ZURICH** — Shares closed firm but below the day's highs, with turnover slowing down from a lively opening. The All-Share Index rose 3.4 to 1,081.7, a closing high for the year.

**PARIS** — Prices ended off their lows in lacklustre trading, with operators reluctant to open new positions before the end of the account Thursday.

**LONDON** — Prices were steady near the day's highs in late trading on the first day of a new account, helped by futures-related buying. Turnover was modest and small early losses on Wall Street had little impact on prices. At 1502 GMT the FTSE index was up 13.2 to 2,157.1.

**NEW YORK** — Stocks were moderately lower in mid-morning with blue chips hardest-hit. Special situations were the focus of activity. The Dow was down nine at 2,477.

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1. Scope of work:  
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2. The project is financed by a USAID grant.
3. Cost of first copy of tender documents is: JD 500.- No refunds will be made.
4. Cost of the second copy of documents is JD (250.-)
5. Last date for purchase of documents is June 29th, 1989.
6. Pre-tender meeting shall be held at the Ministry of Public Works and Housing on June 24th, 1989.
7. Tenders shall be submitted before 1:30 afternoon on Wed. July 19th, 1989 at the Government Tenders Directorate in Amman.

Chairman, Central Tenders Committee  
Director, Government Tenders Directorate

**TO THE BRAZILIAN COMMUNITY IN JORDAN**  
All Brazilian citizens living in Jordan, aged 16 or more, bearers of valid Brazilian passports, are requested to report to the Brazilian Embassy, Consular Section, until June 30th, in order to be registered in a cadaster to be able to vote at the Embassy for the coming presidential elections in Brazil.

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## NHL violence down, attendances up

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Penalties were down and attendance was up at National Hockey League games this season, the league said Sunday.

Overall, penalty minutes per game declined 4.5 per cent, from 52.8 in 1987-88 to 50.4 this season, with the NHL attributing the drop to a crackdown on violence.

"We let them know right from the beginning we were concerned about stick fouls," Brian O'Neill, the league's executive vice president, said.

High-sticking and slashing penalties dropped 16.5 per cent and 28.5 per cent respectively over 1987-88 levels, while fighting majors were down 12.1 per cent.

The dropoff was even sharper in the playoffs, with minor penalties down by 17.7 per cent over the previous year, from 1,818 to 1,497. The biggest declines were due to 75 fewer roughing calls, a drop of 13.8 per cent, and 65 fewer slashing penalties, down 36.1 per cent.

The number of major penalties called in the playoffs was down 39.9 per cent, from 193 to 116. Fighting dropped 46.2 per cent, from 173 to 93. Misconducts also decreased in the playoffs from 133 to 104, or 21.8 per cent.

O'Neill said the most important factor in the decline in penalty minutes was a rule change mandating an automatic ejection for a major stick foul. In the past, major penalties for high-sticking, cross-checking, slashing and spearing drew five minutes in the

penalty box, but not an automatic ejection.

Players penalized for stick-related majors also received a one-game suspension for a repeat offense, with suspensions lengthened by a game for any subsequent penalty.

"The players are starting to realize that they are not going to get away with stuff, so in a sense it really helps to have the tougher penalties," said Los Angeles Kings general manager Rogie Vachon.

Vachon said the league's efforts to curtail violence are "going in the right direction." But he said there is no immediate solution at hand.

"It's an educational process," Vachon said. "It's going to take a long time to put it in a kid's head that, 'hey, let's just play hockey. The dirty stuff? Leave it aside.'"

NHL president John Ziegler said coaches also helped cut down on penalties by placing new emphasis on physical restraint.

### Greater discipline

"I just think there is greater discipline coming from our coaches," Ziegler said. "Penalties mean goals and goals mean games."

The league also announced that attendance hit another all-time high last season. A total of 13,745,183 fans attended regular-season and playoff games, compared with 13.45 million a year ago, when the previous record was set.

## Edberg: 'rubbish' too kind for women's tennis

LONDON (R) — Pat Cash, who a year ago described women's tennis as "rubbish", was being too kind about their game, Wimbledon champion Stefan Edberg said Monday.

The Swede, in a magazine interview, said a number of players including himself thought it was unfair women got the same money as men.

Cash, the Australian who preceded Edberg as Wimbledon champion in 1987, said in June last year that women were paid far too much for "two sets of rubbish that last only half an hour."

But Edberg said: "he was too kind about women's tennis. I don't just think the number 100 man in the world would beat Steffi Graf, the number 5,000 would thrash her."

"The top eight women are excellent at their own standard, but the rest do little more than make up the numbers, and many of them are paid a lot of money for doing it."

"The men get very angry about that, they know very well that the crowds that come want to see men's tennis not women's because our game is much more exciting and isn't over in 30 minutes."

"Their services are very weak, which is why they lose them so often. They just stand there knocking up."

"It is really boring to watch. The top players know they are going to win quite easily, while any of us men could be out after the first round."

"Yet they get the same money as us. A lot of the players, including myself, don't think that is fair."

Cash's remarks a year ago did not go unchallenged. Pam Shriver, a top American player, described them as "the comments of a chauvinistic Aussie."

Edberg included former champion John McEnroe among those he feared at this year's Wimbledon which starts on June 26.

"I believe that John McEnroe has a good chance. Apart from being a player who you can never write off, if he keeps up his present form, then he's really in contention," he said.

## Geboers stretches 500CC lead

HOLLISTER, Calif. (R) — American rider Ron Lechien was the big winner in the 500CC U.S. Grand Prix of motocross Sunday, but series leader Eric Geboers of Belgium widened his lead in the points standings.

While Lechien cheered fans of his homeland by winning both heats, Geboers, by finishing second overall, widened his lead to 29 points over David Thorpe of Britain.

Lechien ran away with both heats on his Kawasaki, while Geboers, the defending world champion, rode his Honda to a second-place finish in the first race and third place in the second race.

American Billy Liles, who is riding on the international circuit for a Kawasaki team based in Luxembourg, finished second in the second race, sandwiched between Lechien and Geboers.

Third overall on the day was Australian Honda rider Jeff Leisk, who finished fourth in each race. His 26 points moved him into fourth place in the season points standings, just three points behind Kawasaki rider Kurt Nicoll of England, 152-149.

Geboers's victory was so big because Thorpe, the two-time world champion, retired in the second race after only 12 laps, just past the halfway point, and finished a distance eighth in the first race.

The Belgian rider, as a result, saw his slim five-point lead over his Honda team member go to 29 points, 195-166.

Lechien's victories in both motos was personally important to him and his team but means little otherwise because this is the only race of the World Grand Prix tour in which the Southern California star will ride. He will be concentrating on the U.S. national outdoor tour the remainder of the season.

## McLaren Grand Prix dominance slips in Montreal

### Boutsen beats Senna

MONTREAL (R) — Suddenly the McLaren halo looks to be slipping a shade after William's 1-2 finish in Sunday's Canadian Grand Prix motor race.

For the second consecutive race Frank Williams had both cars in the top six when most other teams failed even to have one running at the end.

Sunday, Belgian Thierry Boutsen won his first Grand Prix in 95 attempts and Italian veteran Riccardo Patrese came second for the third successive race — positions usually reserved for Brazilian world champion Ayrton Senna and Frenchman Alain Prost from the powerful McLaren team.

"I have waited for this a long time and the car finished the race without any problems," said an ecstatic Boutsen.

The mechanical failure of both McLarens in Sunday's race run in

torrential rain and of Senna's car in the scorching heat on the streets of Phoenix two weeks earlier have proved that the Honda-powered cars are not invincible.

"I just felt it (the engine) tighten up as I approached the pits and that was it. I'm very disappointed," said Senna, who was about to win the Montreal race when his car died two laps from the finish.

The Williams-Renault team is planning to unveil a more powerful car by mid-season in hopes of disturbing still further, the McLarens.

For Formula One circus now heads back to the high-speed European circuits of France and

Britain and the Williams team leave North America with better results than they dared hope for.

"We saw once again how reliable our engines are now and they are improving in performance race after race," said Patrick Faure, chairman of Renault Sport.

"We could not have dreamed of anything like this after six races," Faure said.

After the U.S. Grand Prix, Patrese, satisfied with second place, said he could not imagine beating the McLarens in the foreseeable future.

But after Canada, with his team comfortably in second place in the constructors' standings, albeit trailing McLaren by 25 points, Patrese had changed his tune.

"This means we can give them a hard time," he said.

## Karpov powers ahead

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands (AP) — Former world champion Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union defeated Iceland's Johann Hjartarson in the thirteenth round of the World Cup chess tournament to increase his lead in the 100,000-dollar event Sunday.

Playing white from an English opening, Karpov chose a build-up known as the "hedgehog position," a defensive system normally resulting in long games with uneventful play.

Having played two six-hour games in rounds eleven and twelve, Timman said he "was exhausted" and "did not feel at all like having a go at Ljubo", who is known for his aggressive play.

The Yugoslav firebrand for once obliged.

He was still recovering from his dramatic loss Saturday against U.S. grandmaster Yasser Seirawan and gladly accepted Timman's peace offer at the 23rd of their English game.

Third-placed John Nunn of Britain also got no further than a draw in Sunday's round.

He was pitted with black against Soviet grandmaster Andrei Sokolov in the Marshall attack of the Ruy Lopez, and although it was an interesting game for theoreticians, the balance was never disturbed.

Two other games were also quickly drawn, but fierce fighting raged throughout the contest between Seirawan and Raphael Vaganian of the Soviet Union.

Seirawan, who had white in a Queen's Indian, won a pawn in the opening and seemed well on his way to a win, when he blundered away his advantage in time trouble towards the 40th.

The encounter was adjourned in a position that Ljubojevic said "only a miracle could stop Vaganian from winning" in the resumption Monday.

Also adjourned was the game between Britain's Nigel Short and John Van Der Wiel of the Netherlands.

## Lendl breaks grasscourt jinx

LONDON (AP) — The grass-court jinx is gone and, with it, the \$14 million barrier in career winnings. Next up for Ivan Lendl: Wimbledon.

"I have never had more reason to be as confident than this year with my play," the top-ranked tennis player said Sunday after winning his first grass-court tournament as a pro.

Lendl defeated Christo Van Rensburg of South Africa 4-6, 6-3, 6-4 at Queen's club.

The victory was worth \$56,000 to Lendl and pushed him up to 14,003,118 dollars in career winnings, the first male player to cross the \$14 million threshold.

Wimbledon is the one Grand Slam tournament Lendl has not won, and he yearns to add it to his list.

Having shunned this traditional Wimbledon warm-up tournament

in the past, Lendl entered on a last-minute wild card this year and said it helped his chances for the big tournament, starting June 26.

"Winning here helps and I think I have a reasonable chance of winning Wimbledon," Lendl said. "The whole week, win or lose this match, would have to be a confidence booster for Wimbledon. You can't beat big play, match conditions."

12 points in a row

EDGBASTON, England (AP) — Martina Navratilova won 12 consecutive points in the middle of the second set as she defeated American compatriot Zina Garrison 7-6 (7-5), 6-3 in the final of a grass-court tennis tournament Sunday.

Navratilova, the top seed play-

ing in her first Virginia Slims tournament since April, bounced back from an early service break to take control against the second-seeded Garrison.

Garrison, who defeated Navratilova in the quarterfinals of the U.S. Open last summer, scored a service break in the fifth game of the first set. But Navratilova responded by breaking back three games later.

After winning the first set in a tiebreaker, Navratilova rolled off 12 straight points to take a 4-2 lead in the second set. The 86-minute match ended on Garrison's fourth double-fault.

"I lost concentration in the second set," Garrison said. "She wasn't hitting the ball any better and I didn't put any pressure on her either."

Navratilova, who claimed the winner's check of \$25,500 and

gained a psychological boost for Wimbledon, said she was satisfied with her performance after the two-month sabbatical.

### Old and new

EDINBURGH, Scotland — The "old" and the "new" John McEnroe both put in appearances as the American tennis star won a grasscourt warm-up tournament for Wimbledon.

Yes, McEnroe threw a tantrum early in his match Sunday against Jimmy Connors in the final of the Scottish grass courts championships and came within the width of a racket string of defaulting the match.

But after beating Connors 7-6, 7-6, the kinder, gentler McEnroe said his behaviour had gone too far.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### BE IN THE RIGHT HAND

Both vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH

♠ A 4 3

♥ K 10 8 7 5

♦ A Q 6 4

WEST

♠ K 10 9 5 3

♥ Q 7 5

♦ A 2

♣ 9 7 2

SOUTH

♠ Q 7 7

♥ K 9 8 7 2

♦ J 9 6

♣ J 10

The bidding:

West North East South

Pass 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠

1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠

Pass 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠

Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠

Entries are a precious commodity. When you use one could be vital to the well-being of your contract.

South, a player who has won several national titles, might have elected to pass three hearts since his queen-jack of spades, opposite a marked singleton in his partner's hand, were not likely to be of much use. However, no one ever has accused him of being a timid bidder, so...

West led the queen of trumps. "I

know where I'm going to win that," remarked declarer. He rose with dummy's ace, cashed the ace of spades and entered his hand with his

sole fast entry to take a ruffing finesse for West's spade king. West covered the queen and dummy ruffed. Now declarer had to decide what to lead from the board, and he did not survive. When he selected a diamond, East cleverly flew in with the queen to return a spade. As the cards lay, declarer could not avoid losing two diamond tricks, a club and a trump.

Had declarer been less certain where he wanted to win the first trick, he might have found a superior line. Suppose that he takes the first trump in hand and runs the jack of clubs. If the finesse wins, he has no trouble holding his losers to two diamonds and a trump.

Should the finesse lose, as is the case here, declarer is still in control. No return from East harms him. Suppose he returns a spade. Declarer wins in dummy force, crosses to the ten of clubs and takes a marked ruffing finesse for the king of spades. After cashing the ace of trumps, declarer discards two diamonds on dummy's master clubs and loses no more than one trick in each suit except for spades.

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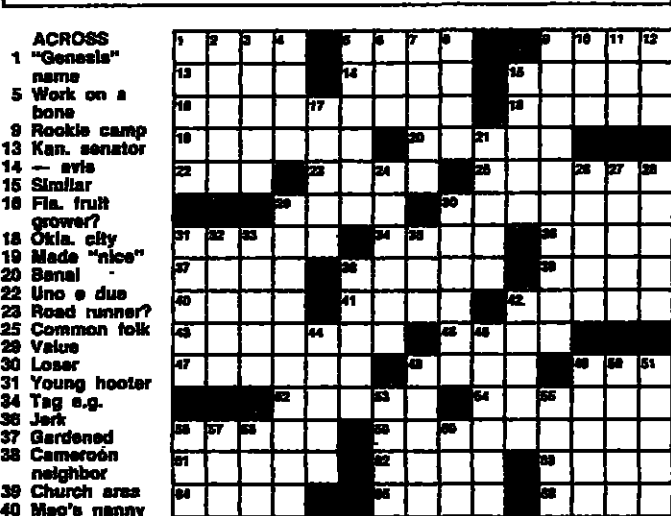
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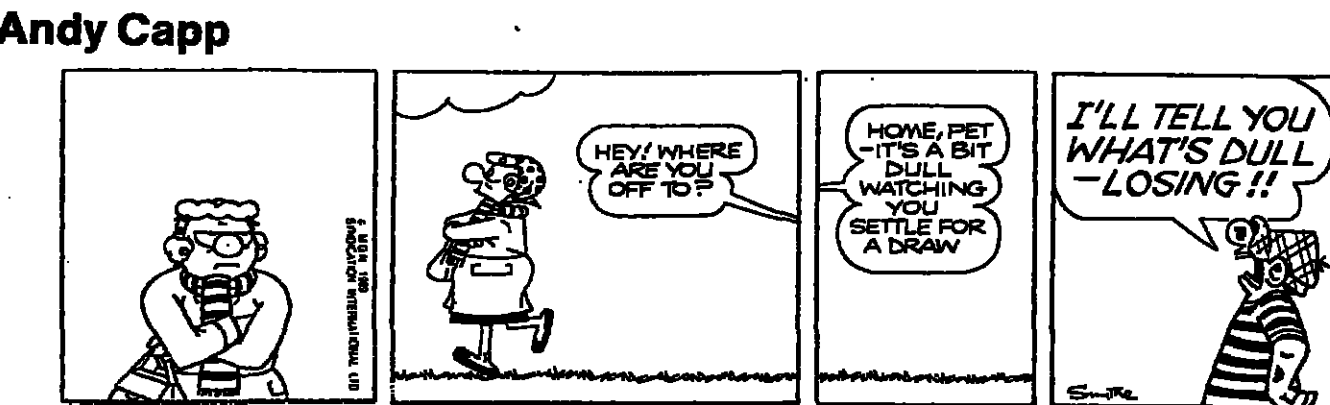
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## THE Daily Crossword

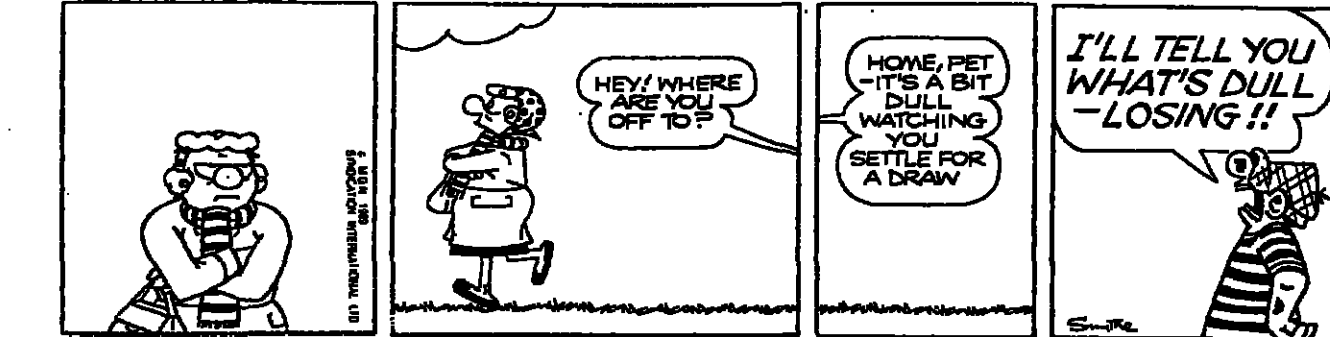


ACROSS

- 1 "Gonads"
- 2 name
- 3 Work on a
- 4 bone
- 5 Rookie camp
- 6 Kan. senator
- 7 -ville
- 8 Fl. fruit
- 9 grower?
- 10 Okla. city
- 11 Made "nice"
- 12 Banal
- 13 Uno a due
- 14 Road runner?
- 15 Common folk
- 16 Value
- 17 Loser
- 18 Young hooter
- 19 Jett
- 20 Gardener
- 21 Cameron
- 22 Church area
- 23 Mao's nanny
- 24 Sheltered at
- 25 sea
- 26 waxwing
- 27 Library "hold"
- 28 Actor
- 29 Reymond
- 30 Main course
- 31 Rational
- 32 Haggard novel
- 33 Take in new
- 34 boards
- 35 AKA futbol
- 36 True
- 37 Irish trumpet?
- 38 "The - and
- 39 Festival
- 40 Islands (E. Indonesia)
- 41 Chn. society
- 42 Barbecue rod
- 43 Top marks for Louisiana
- 44 Last thing
- 45 Soviet fish?
- 46 One-celled animal
- 47 Windy City
- 48 Cotton pest
- 49 Delight
- 50 Fast period
- 51 Card or rating
- 52 Amateur
- 53 Wipe out
- 54 Kind of ad
- 55 Sad lady's headwear?
- 56 Lubricate
- 57 Approves
- 58 Dology
- 59 Book of maps
- 60 Beach
- 61 Composer of "Stormy Weather"
- 62 Islands (E. Indonesia)
- 63 Dough, bucks
- 64 Last thing
- 65 Soviet fish?
- 66 One-celled animal
- 67 Windy City
- 68 Cotton pest
- 69 Delight
- 70 Fast period
- 71 Sea eagles
- 72 "Over easy" order
- 73 Gossip
- 74 Barrel
- 75 Past
- 76 Chaney
- 77 Actor Wallace



## Andy Capp







Two brothers greet their third brother, who returned to Namibia after spending years in exile.

## SWAPO leaders return to Namibia

WINDHOEK (Agencies) — Leaders of the South-West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO), many of whom had been exiled for nearly 30 years, flew home Sunday and said they hoped ballots would replace bullets in Namibia.

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma was not among those returning. SWAPO officials say they have to make sure it is safe for him to return.

Hage Geingob, elections director for the guerrilla organisation that fought a 23-year war against South African occupation of Africa's last colony, kissed the tarmac when he stepped of a Zambian Airways plane.

Most of the 150 dignitaries, including 11 members of SWAPO's Executive Committee and politburo, sang as they walked to the terminal building at sunset. About 8,000 people had waited to greet them, but only 200 were left when they arrived after the plane was delayed three hours by technical difficulties during a stop in Angola.

Most of the SWAPO leaders had come from Lusaka, Zambia, on the same plane that last week brought the first of some 41,000 refugees due to return to Namibia to participate in a U.N.-supervised independence process.

In Luanda, Angola, Nujoma gave Sunday's team a new blue, red and green flag and a message of friendship for Namibia's whites.

"SWAPO of Namibia extends a hand of friendship to all the people of Namibia... we believe there is room for all of us, including the whites," Nujoma told reporters at Luanda airport.

He said SWAPO's war against South African rule in the territory

had not been directed against individual whites, but against Pretoria's policy of denying the black majority a say in the running of the territory.

"We call on Namibian whites to remain and live with us in a free and independent Namibia," Nujoma added.

The SWAPO president said the election team was carrying home "a message of peace, justice, freedom and equal rights for all Namibians, irrespective of colour, race, status or origin."

Nujoma added he was confident the people of Namibia would vote for SWAPO in the coming elections. SWAPO is widely tipped to win most votes, but needs a two-thirds majority to fully control the drafting of an independence constitution.

Asked whether SWAPO was a communist organisation, he replied: "SWAPO is a Namibian national liberation movement and a progressive movement. We are Africans first and foremost."

Questioned about when he planned to return home, Nujoma said: "I'm ready to leave for Namibia as soon as my colleagues give me the signal. It could be tomorrow. It could be next week."

The SWAPO officials were the first of the movement's exiled military leaders to return to Namibia under an amnesty sponsored by the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in Namibia to supervise the November elections.

"It's great to be back. I feel euphoric," said white activist Hanno Rumpf, who fled Namibia in 1984 to avoid compulsory service in the South African-led army that fought SWAPO for 26 years.

## India, Pakistan to defuse Siachen tension

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — India and Pakistan have agreed to observe a 17-year-old peace agreement and redeploy their forces on a disputed Himalayan glacier to reduce the possibility of conflict, according to a senior Pakistani official.

Foreign Secretary Humayun Khan told reporters the agreement reached Saturday over the Siachen glacier removed a potential source of conflict between the two regional rivals.

In 1972, India and Pakistan signed a peace agreement at the Indian river of Simla after their war over Bangladesh, agreeing to a military control line in disputed Kashmir state, where Siachen lies 6,300 metres above sea level.

The two countries' forces have clashed frequently at the world's highest battleground since 1984 after India took over some parts of Siachen claimed by Pakistan.

"Both sides committed themselves to the observance of the Simla agreement and relocation of forces to positions occupied at the time of the Simla agreement," Humayun Khan said Sunday.

"The exact location of these positions will be worked out in detail by the military authorities of the two countries."

Humayun Khan Sunday ended two days of talks with his Indian counterpart S.K. Singh to review progress in improving ties between their countries.

# Papandreou loses majority

ATHENS (Agencies) — Greece's scandal-ridden Socialist government came a distant second in national elections but said Monday it would try to retain power by forging a coalition with the third-placed Communists.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou conceded that following Sunday's election, his Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok), which has ruled for eight years, was now the country's second party.

But referring to combined Pasok-Communist strength, he said: "In parliament there is a democratic and progressive majority. We will keep on fighting with optimism and certainty for the final outcome (a leftist government)."

With 85 per cent of the vote counted, the main opposition centre-right New Democracy Party of Constantine Mitsotakis was almost six points ahead of Papandreou with 44.6 per cent.

This would give him 145 deputies, well short of an absolute majority in the 300-seat parliament.

But commentators gave Mitsotakis no hope of reaching a majority in the final count and little chance of finding partners to form a government.

Ironically, although voters handed Papandreou a humiliating defeat after watching his government wallow in financial and private scandals for 10 months, he has the best chance of forming a coalition.

Pasok took about 39 per cent of the vote, or 124 seats in parliament. If he can strike a deal with the Communists, an alliance grouped around the Communist Party, he could carry on as prime minister. The alliance took 12.8 per cent, or 29 seats.

Smaller parties took about 3.6 per cent, or two seats.

The Communist alliance said it would meet Monday to discuss its

next move. In the past it has ruled out a coalition with Pasok as long as Papandreou or anyone in his government associated with a series of financial scandals stayed on.

But after the result, the Communist Party leader Harilaos Florakis told reporters: "The alliance, which emerges strongly from this election, will fight all conservative and unpopular policies."

On the campaign trail, leaders of the alliance called for the Pasok government to be "cleansed" and accused its leaders of being corrupt and betraying the Greek people.

It remains unclear whether the alliance can be coaxed into a leftist coalition by the prospect of the first Communist ministers since a 1944 national unity government. That was headed by George Papandreou, the prime minister's father.

Mitsotakis tried to put a brave face on his failure to win an absolute majority, saying: "The Greek people by a great majority

surpasses 60 per cent has disapproved of Pasok policies."

But it was difficult for almost any political commentator to imagine how New Democracy could lose the elections.

Pasok was savaged daily by scandals, from the 70-year-old prime minister's extramarital affairs with Olympic Airways hostess Dimitra Liani, 34, to the jailing of several Pasok officials in connection with a \$200-million bank embezzlement scandal.

The party itself was in disarray. During a confidence motion in parliament in March, three members of Papandreou's party — all former Pasok ministers — refused to back their government and abstained from the vote.

Papandreou was helped by a new electoral law, passed by Pasok in March, which was intended to help smaller parties. In effect it helped only the Communist alliance and provided Papandreou with a possible post-election ally.

Tens of thousands of conservative supporters poured into the streets

of the capital Monday to celebrate New Democracy's victory.

The joyous crowds also gathered outside New Democracy headquarters located near the centre of Athens early Monday to cheer Mitsotakis.

Despite the street celebrations many in the crowd realised that New Democracy, first in the tabulations, had failed to win an absolute majority and that a period of political instability could lie ahead.

Hundreds of cars draped with New Democracy's blue and white banners and Greek flags, roared through the city centre, blaring their horns. Traffic police stood by meekly attempting to keep intersections clear.

"New Democracy has toppled Pasok from the government," Mitsotakis told thousands of screaming supporters from the steps of party headquarters, as dawn rose over Athens.

As the results slowly trickled out shortly after the polls closed Sunday night, gloom set in at the Socialist camp.

## Gandhi firm on Sri Lanka

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi refused Monday to bow to a Sri Lankan demand for a quick withdrawal of Indian troops from the island, despite Colombo's reported intention to seek United Nations help to remove them.

Gandhi said he had heard only Sri Lankan press reports of the threat to involve the U.N. "We will not respond to media reports," he told Indian news agencies.

Gandhi said he was awaiting official word of Sri Lanka's intentions before commenting.

But he indicated that a move to involve the U.N. would not change his refusal to meet Colombo's demand that the 45,000-strong Indian peace-keeping force (IPKF) be sent home before the end of July.

"We are the guarantors of peace in the island," he was quoted as saying of a force sent to Sri Lanka two years ago under an accord between the two countries aimed at ending a rebellion by minority Tamils.

Western diplomats said the row over the IPKF could become an international embarrassment to Gandhi if Colombo raised the issue at the U.N. Security Council or the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

The row flared earlier this month when India refused to agree to Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa's demand for a complete withdrawal by July 29.

"If Mr. Gandhi does not manage this crisis soon, it could turn the IPKF from the peace-keeping force it was originally perceived to be and into an occupation army," said one diplomat.

### 4 Indians killed

The Tamil Tiger rebels blew up

Premadasa faces growing pressure from the extremist People's Liberation Front (JVP) to ensure a swift withdrawal.

Tamils form the island's biggest minority, while the JVP is made up of members of Sri Lanka's Sinhalese majority. The JVP has demanded all Indians leave the island by June 15.

In India, the opposition has started criticising the dispatch of the IPKF. Meek acceptance of Premadasa's demand would be a disaster for Gandhi in general elections he must call by the end of the year, analysts said.

Gandhi has set conditions for a pullout: that its timetable must be decided mutually and depend on the satisfactory devolution of power to an elected provincial council in the Tamil-dominated north and east.

"India was a joint guarantor in the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement and until (it) is fully completed, our responsibility is primarily for the security of Tamils and also the unity and integrity of the island," he said last week.

Sri Lanka has rejected Gandhi's conditions, saying it was up to Premadasa to decide when the IPKF should leave.

The accord ran into trouble when the powerful Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam broke ranks with other rebel groups to reject the deal and started a guerrilla war against the IPKF.

The war is especially unpopular in India's southern state of Tamil Nadu, where more than 50 million Indian Tamils live and maintain strong links with Sri Lankan Tamils.



A Sri Lankan policeman keeps guard at an Indian establishment in Colombo following an extremist ultimatum on all Indians to leave Sri Lanka

An Indian army truck in eastern Sri Lanka, killing four peacekeeping soldiers and two rebels who were under arrest, Indian officials said Sunday.

Two soldiers and eight suspected Tamil rebels who had been arrested were injured

seriously in the land mine blast, said officials.

An Indian high commission (embassy) spokeswoman said the land mine was planted by the militants of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam group.

## Lisbet Palme identifies defendant in court

STOCKHOLM (Agencies) — Lisbet Palme, the widow of assassinated Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, confronted the man accused of his murder Monday and said she had seen him staring at her dying husband seconds after the shooting.

Defendant Christer Pettersson, 42, who denies having committed the February 1986 murder, was brought into the courtroom at the end of Mrs. Palme's dramatic testimony. "Is that the man you saw?" asked prosecutor Anders Helin. "Yes," replied Mrs. Palme clearly and calmly.

At that point, Pettersson interjected: "Olof Palme, in his heaven would not have liked..."

The judge tried to silence him, but he continued:

"I'm just trying to say that if you believe what you're saying, that's all right. But not otherwise." He was then hustled out of the Stockholm courtroom.

Defence lawyer Arne Liljeros asked Mrs. Palme if she had not identified him merely out of a strong wish to see the murder resolved. "It will never be resolved for me," she answered.

Pettersson was not in the courtroom when Mrs. Palme began her testimony. She had refused to give evidence in his presence.

Lisbet Palme was pressed hard by Liljeros about her identification of his client in a video lineup. But she did not waver in her testimony. "Is there an ounce of uncertainty?" It was after all three years ago," Liljeros asked.

"No, I am certain," she replied in a clear but tense voice.

Asked why she had refused to allow a defence lawyer to be present at the video lineup, she said that a previous similar case had been instantly leaked to the media and had been used to cast doubt on her integrity.

Mrs. Palme described for the first time in public her memory of the murder night — Feb. 28, 1986. She and her husband were walking home from the cinema when he was shot in the back.

"When we draw past the paint shop, I hear a bang. I jump, turn 90 degrees towards Olof, and as I turn, I note that it has happened, and at the same time I am shot at too," she said.

At that point, with her husband lying on the ground, she said she saw Pettersson standing in a well-lit spot about five metres away.

"I felt a threat from that man, I understood I would not get any help from him," she said.

Mrs. Palme said she saw Pettersson twice more in the next two or three minutes, once looking at her from across the street and once about 40 metres away.

She described in detail the clothes worn by the man as well as his distinctive walk. But she said she had not seen a gun in his hand.

She said that when she saw him in a video lineup almost three years later, after his arrest last December, she was shocked. "I had not expected to see this person in the lineup."

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## Uzbek evacuation over; economic action planned

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The last planeload of Meskhetian refugees has flown out of Soviet Uzbekistan, taking the number of evacuees to more than 16,000 after bloody riots this month, Pravda reported Monday.

In Moscow, Meskhetians packed the reception hall of the Supreme Soviet Presidium for a second day demanding a return to their homeland in Georgia, from where they were deported en masse by Josef Stalin during World War II.

At least 97 people, mostly from the Meskhetian Turkish minority, were killed in 10 days of rioting in the Uzbek regions of Fergana, Andizhan and Namangan in which gangs of youths burned down houses, raped women and mutilated corpses.

Pravda said an Ilyushin-76 transport plane flew to Central Russia from Uzbekistan Saturday

night, carrying the last of 16,282 Meskhetian Turks evacuated since the riots broke out on June 3.

Some 12,000 Interior Ministry troops were sent to Uzbekistan to restore order.

The Communist Party daily said the situation had now improved, with no reports of further murders, attacks or arson, although Saturday night 369 people were detained for curfew violations.

In Moscow, about 100 Meskhetians crowded into the offices of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Friday, demanding to see President Mikhail Gorbachev to urge him to allow them to return to their Georgian homeland.

The same number returned to the Presidium Monday, with a further 50 crowding the pavement outside. Their spokesman, Yusuf

Saravov, said if they received no firm assurances they would appeal to the United Nations.

More than 300,000 Meskhetian Turks whose families were deported in 1944 now live in various parts of Central Asia. Only a few dozen have been allowed to return to Georgia.

Authorities said Monday they would create 200,000 new jobs, clean up polluting factories and grow more food in the region, where economic and ecological woes are blamed for the rioting.

Pravda, quoting a report of an Uzbekistan government commission, said new food processing plants and sewing factories would be opened, in administrative buildings if necessary, to provide 200,000 new jobs by the end of 1990.

It said unspecified steps would be taken to improve living conditions. Hundreds of homes

were burned down.

Officials have blamed unknown groups of marauders for the violence and say an investigation is under way to find out who they were.

But both Uzbeks and Meskhi Turks have said a lack of work for a rapidly increasing population, agricultural and industrial pollution, and concentration on growing cotton at the expense of food products have added greatly to the frustration.

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activists charge that cotton production, boosted by huge amounts of chemical fertilisers and pesticides, is poisoning the land and leading to malnutrition in a republic once known for its fruits and vegetables.

"In order to heal the ecological situation, reconstruction and modernisation of technology at polluting enterprises and creating reliable pollution control devices is foreseen," Pravda said.

Pravda said there was "no information about new arson, pogroms or murders" in daily reports by military commanders, but that there still were many complaints about the "inactivity of the local police."

The Interior Ministry was trying to find people who reportedly were posing as insurance or utility workers to enter apartment buildings looking for ethnic

## COLUMN

### Widows fight over doubletimmer's estate

ANNISTON (AP) — A man described by an attorney as having lived two lives left two women claiming to be his widow and fighting over his \$8-million estate. A trial was scheduled to start Monday in circuit court on which of two wills left by Harry G. Davis was valid. Ruth Davis, 75, of Anniston, and Flossie Davis, 62, of Tallahassee, Florida, claim to have been married at the same time to Davis, a real estate developer and farmer.

Both women say they learned that their husband had two wives only after his death. After Davis died last year at 77, Flossie Davis presented a will she said he wrote in 1969 placing most of his estate in a trust fund for her and their two children, said A.W. Bolt, an attorney for Ruth Davis. Bolt said Ruth is contesting the will.

He said a 1959 will leaving the estate to Ruth was found three weeks ago. She and Davis had no children. Bolt said Davis spent weekends, and holidays with Flossie in Tallahassee and weekdays on the farm with Ruth.

After about 30 years of marriage to Ruth, Bolt said, Davis met the other woman in 1959, when she and her husband worked as tenant farmers on his property. Bolt said Davis soon became entangled with Flossie, that Flossie divorced her husband and, with her daughter, moved in with the Davises. Flossie claims Davis married her in 1960, and two years later moved her and her daughter to Tallahassee. "He bought her a home, set her up and supported her the rest of his life," Bolt said. Ruth said she never knew about her husband's marriage to Flossie. Pat Burham, Flossie's attorney, said his client had thought her husband divorced Ruth before their marriage.

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